MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, EGYPT

THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, CAIRO

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS



GOVERNMENT PRESS, CAIRO
1956



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NOTICE TO VISITORS

The Museum is open during the following hours —

	ALL THE WEEK EXCEPT FRIDAY	FRIDAY
WINTER SEASON		
November to February	9 a m to 4 p m	9 to 11 15 a m 1 30 to 4 p m
March and April	9 a m to 4 30 p.m	9 to 11 15 a m 1 30 to 4 30 p m.
SUMMER SEASON		
May to October inclusive	8.30 a.m to 1 p m	8 to 11 15 a m
MUSLIM MONTH OF RAMADAN	from 10 a m	from 9 a m

For entrance fee, see the notice at the door

Sticks, umbrellas, sunshades, bags and food must be left at the entrance Visitors are earnestly requested not to give any gratuities

Visitors are requested not to touch the monuments, and smoking in any part of the Museum is strictly forbidden.

The guardians have orders not to converse with visitors.

The clerk at the Ticket Office is not obliged to give change.

It is forbidden to reproduce and publish the recent acquisitions and certain other monuments bearing a notice to that effect. All other monuments exhibited may be copied, sketched and photographed without special permission; for the use of easels and stand-cameras, however, visitors must have a permit from the Keeper of the Museum, obtainable gratis on application at the Museum Offices.

All enquiries connected with the Provinces and with free permits are dealt with at the offices of the Director-General in the Annexe (behind the Museum building), and not at the Museum; cards (price P.T. 180) for admission to the monuments of Upper Egypt can, however, be bought at the Main Entrance.

Complaints should be made to the Keeper of the Museum, or in writing to the Director-General.

Visitors desiring to interview any member of the Museum staff will kindly comply with the regulations, of which the clerks at the Museum Offices (the first door from the Museum Façade) or at the Main Entrance to the Museum will inform them.

The closed rooms on the Ground Floor contain objects that are of only secondary interest to the general public Duly accredited students can visit them on giving 24 hours' notice to the Keeper of the Museum

The Library is not open to the public Students certified by their universities as being engaged in archæological research may obtain permission to make use of it by application to the Director General or the Chief Keeper of the Museum

Egyptian Antiquities which it is desired to take or send out of the country must be submitted to the Museum Offices Forms of application for permission to export may be obtained from the clerk there A special charge is made for each package sealed to pass the customs. These formalities do not imply any sort of guarantee as to genuineness

Antiquities, casts, photographs and the [illegible] of the Department of Antiquities may be [illegible] the Main Entrance

Recent innovations, which, it is [illegible] the approval of students and visitors [illegible] lation, at suitable points, of [illegible] is briefly explained The [illegible] gories of objects will also be [illegible] they refer Prehistory [illegible] (U 53 E), Natural History [illegible] Upper Floor), [illegible]

Tut'ankhamun (U 9 and U 45), Divinities (U 19), Writing (U29), Gems and Precious Materials (U 3 and U 55 E), Tools and Weapons (U 34), Metals (U 34), and Building Stones and other Rocks (U 55 E). Others are in preparation. A small collection of geological specimens will be found in U 55 E, together with maps of Egypt and photographs of antiquity sites taken by the Royal Egyptian Air Force.

Since the opening of the Agricultural Museum at El-Duqqi, (Gîza), a large part of the collection, formerly exhibited in the Natural History Section (Room 53 W; Upper Floor) has been transferred there. Those retained have some archæological, apart from zoological or botanical interest. Nearly all the Coptic, or Christian Egyptian monuments, have now been sent to the Coptic Museum in Old Cairo. The line of demarcation between the Christian and pagan monuments is clearly defined both in language and style.

PREFACE

The Antiquities Department of the Egyptian Government (Ministry of Education) found a home for its collections, the fruits of excavations and discoveries, first at Bulaq in 1858, then at the Palace of Gîza in 1890. The present Museum was built in 1900; it contains only such objects as were made in or imported into Egypt from the earliest times down to about the VIth century A D, products of Coptic culture being excluded.

The present DESCRIPTION *is, like its predecessors, based on Maspero's* GUIDE *of 1915, though many new acquisitions are described. It is arranged, however, on an entirely different system. The constant changes in the positions of objects, occasioned by space having continually to be found for new discoveries, render any Guide describing the exhibits, room by room, out of date almost as soon as it is published; and experience has further shown that the vast majority of visitors do not follow the order suggested in the previous edition, but prefer to be able to find easily the description of any object which interests them.*

In this edition the objects, whatever may be their position, which bear EXHIBITION NUMBERS UNDERLINED IN RED, *are described on pages 22 to 170 in their numerical order, so that the description of any such object can at once be found. Conversely, by means of the Position Index I, any object described*

can be readily located. Index II will enable the visitor to find where any class of objects which interests him is exhibited, and the positions of some of the best-known objects.

Numbers, in black on a white ground, are now used instead of letters to distiguish the rooms and the sections of galleries as the letters never proved really satisfactory. The letters will be left in place for the present, however, since several useful handbooks still employ them. In the galleries a number is placed at each end of each section, an arrow indicating from what point that section begins.

Some of the exhibition numbers of Maspero's GUIDE *have been retained, since they are quoted as references in various works.*

NOTES
ON
EGYPTIAN CHRONOLOGY, HISTORY AND LANGUAGE

CHRONOLOGY

It is impossible to give an exact date to the older monuments in the Museum. The Egyptians did not employ a fixed era, but dated events by the year of the king's reign in which they occurred. We do not possess a complete chronological list of all the kings, and there are 'Dark Periods' of which we cannot determine the length, even within a century or so. In order, therefore, to indicate the relative age of persons or monuments, it is the custom to say that they belong to such and such a dynasty or reigning family, according to the table transmitted by the historian Manetho.

For convenience of reference, Egyptian history has been divided into a number of main periods, subdivided in some cases into periods named after the town which was then the capital, or after the country of origin of the ruling family. On the following page is a table of these [illegible] with the approximate dates of the [illegible].

PREHISTORIC PERIOD	Badarian. Predynastic period.	Refore about 3200.o
OLD KINGDOM .. .	Archaic period :— Ist and IInd dynasties. Pyramid age :— IIIrd to VIth dynasties.	Ist dynasty : about 3200 B.C. IIIrd dynasty : about 2780 „ IVth dynasty : about 2720 „ VIth dynasty : about 2420 „
FIRST INTERMEDIATE PERIOD	VIIth to Xth dynasties.	About ... ... 2410 B.C.
MIDDLE KINGDOM ...	XIth to XIIIth dynasties.	XIIth dyn. about 2140–1785 B.C.
SECOND INTERMEDIATE OR HYKSOS PERIOD.	XIVth to XVIIth dynasties.	About ... ... 1785–1580 B.C.
NEW KINGDOM	The Empire :— XVIIIth to XXth dynasties. Tanite and Bubastite periods :— XXIst to XXIIIrd dynasties.	XVIIIth dynasty ... 1580 B.C. XIXth „ ... 1340 „ XXIst „ ... ... 1084 „
LATE PERIOD	Ethiopian and Saite periods :— XXIVth to XXVIth dynasties. Persian and Mendesian periods :— XXVIIth to XXXth dynasties.	XXVIth dynasty ... 656 B.C. Persian conquest ... 525 „ XXXth dynasty ... 378 „
GRAECO-ROMAN PERIOD	Ptolemaic period. Roman period. Byzantine or Coptic period.	Conquest by Alexander 332 B.C. Ptolemy I ... ... 305 „ Roman Conquest ... ... 30 „ Arab Conquest ... ... 640 A.D.

ABSTRACT OF EGYPTIAN HISTORY

Many remains of a primitive civilization are to be met with in Egypt, stone tools found in the region of the Nile give us grounds for believing that from the time when man used a stone axe, roughly hewn, to the time when he had learned to make the fine flint daggers of the Neolithic Period, this country was continuously inhabited It is impossible to specify the exact proportions in which African, Asiatic and perhaps even European elements contributed to form the population which developed into the Egyptian race It would appear that after a long period during which various tribes, differing in origin, language and religion, and often at feud with each other, divided up the country, there remained only two states from the First Cataract to the Mediterranean, one north, the other south of a frontier which was about 50 kilometres south of Cairo Their union was brought about under Menes, who was regarded as the founder of the Egyptian [illegible] This event seems to have taken place not long [illegible] vention of writing

There are not many monuments of the [illegible] the kings of which came from This (El-[illegible] The tombs of some of the earliest [illegible] Menes, were found at Abydos; [illegible] bricks Under the Memphite [illegible] civilization was rapid and [illegible] industrial and artistic [illegible] occupied Sinai for the [illegible]

Asia Minor were attempting to land on the Mediterranean coast, and she could with difficulty stem the tide of invasion.

Deprived of its conquests in Asia and in the Sudan, the country became impoverished; but the priests of Amūn, enriched by the booty which conquerors had bestowed on their temples, still remained wealthy and under the Ist dynasty forced the kings to divide their power with them. The kings of the XXIst to the XXIIIrd dynasties resided at Tanis (Ṣan el-Ḥagar), or at Bubastis (Zagazig), in Lower Egypt, whilst the First Prophets of Amūn at Thebes governed Upper Egypt and sometimes appropriated all the royal titles. The sovereigns of Lower Egypt found themselves unable to maintain control over the military governors of the provinces, who, supported by bands of Libyan mercenaries, made themselves more or less independent. Thus it came to pass under the XXIIIrd dynasty that certain kings who had founded kingdom in Ethiopia, the capital of which was at Napata (south of Dongola), took possession of Nubia and Upper Egypt. They then descended the Nile Valley and, after a more or less real submission of the petty kings of the Delta to the conqueror Pi'ankhi, Shabaka (XXVth dynasty) finally imposed his authority over the whole country between the Sudan and the mouths of the Nile.

These Ethiopian monarchs held Egypt only a few decades, for rivals arose in the persons of the kings of Assyria, who had just seized Palestine and were invading the Delta. Profiting by the general confusion, the princes of Saïs, (Ṣa el-Ḥagar, near Kafr el-Zayat), with the aid of the Greeks

to whom they had given permission to settle in certain parts of Lower Egypt, drove out the Ethiopians and Assyrians, and brought the country, up to the First Cataract, under the rule of the XXVIth Dynasty

The epoch of Psammetichus, Necho, Apries, Amasis II, was not without splendour, trade with Greece provided Egypt with new resources, a canal was dug between the Nile and the Red Sea, many buildings arose, particularly in the Delta, an artistic renaissance set in, but with a partiality for over refined forms, which look feeble in comparison with the best of Old Kingdom work

But by this time Egypt had lost her strength, and, relying only on mercenaries to protect her independence, she fell a prey to Cambyses and the Persians in 525 B C Recovering some what her vitality, she regained her liberty from the XXVIIth to the XXXth dynasties (404-340), and Nectanebus I and II carried out repairs to the temples and sanctuaries The Persians again occupied Egypt, but only for a short time, for in 332 Alexander the Great came as conqueror and founded Alexandria After his death she remained in the hands of one of his generals, Ptolemy, whose decendants, all bearing the same name, held her for 300 years Greeks by education, they, nevertheless, adopted Egyptian customs and declared themselves direct heirs of the ancient pharaohs Magnificent temples were constructed (at Philae, Kom Ombo, Edfu, Den dera, etc), but the country, overburdened by taxation and torn by constant family wars, was flourishing in appearance only Upper Egypt rebelled several times and Thebes was devastated

It was a Frenchman, Jean-François Champollion, who in the beginning of the XIXth century, succeeded in deciphering Ancient Egyptian. To help him in his task he had at his disposal a text in three languages, on the ROSETTA STONE, *and certain other bilingual — Egyptian and Greek—inscriptions. Scholars had already observed that the cartouches, or elliptical frames ⊂⊃, which occur so frequently on the monuments, contained the names of kings or queens, and they had even determined the values of certain signs. Champollion undertook a methodical study of the cartouches containing names known from the Greek text, and, identifying the signs which recur in more than one of these names, he had, as early as 1822, fixed the alphabetical value of about 15 characters. Carrying on his studies, he was able, in 1824 to translate a few phrases, and before he died (in 1832) he had succeeded in drawing up a grammar and dictionary of Ancient Egyptian.*

Hieroglyphic script is complicated; its signs are used sometimes to express sounds and sometimes to express ideas. The vowels are not indicated, so that Egyptian words can be only approximately pronounced. To this are due the differences in the reading of proper names, following the various methods of transcription adopted by Egyptologists.

'ALPHABETIC' SIGNS

The signs which represent single consonants, and which in a sense constitute an alphabet, are the following —

HIEROGLYPHIC	TRANSCRIPTION SCIENTIFIC	CONVENTIONAL READING	HIEROGLYPHIC	TRANSCRIPTION SCIENTIFIC	CONVENTIONAL READING
𓄿	*ȝ*	*a*	𓎛	*ḥ*	hard *h*
𓇋	*i̓ y*	*i, a*	𓐍	*ḫ*	*kh*
𓇌, 𓏭	*y*	*y* or *i*	𓄡	*ẖ*	*kh*
𓂝	*ʿ*	—	𓋴, 𓊃	*s*	*s*
𓅱, 𓏲	*w*	*w* or *u*	𓈙	*š*	*sh*
𓃀	*b*	*b*	𓈎	*ḳ*	*q*
𓊪	*p*	*p*	𓎡	*k*	*k*
𓆑	*f*	*f*	𓎼	*g*	*g*
𓅓, 𓐝	*m*	*m*	𓏏	*t*	*t*
𓈖, 𓋔	*n*	*n*	𓍿	*ṯ*	*th*
𓂋	*r*	*r, l*	𓂧	*d*	*d*
𓉔	*h*	soft *h*	𓆓	*ḏ*	*dj* or *z*

CARTOUCHES	TRANSCRIPTION	GREEK FORM
	Nebkheprurēʿ, Tutʿankhamūn.	—
	Menmaetrēʿ, Seti (I)- ...	Sethōs
	Meneptaḥ ...	Menephthēs
	Usermaetrēʿ-Setepenrēʿ, Ramessu (II)-Me-Amūn ...	Ramesses
	Wahibreʿ, Psametik(I) ...	Psammetichus
	Kheperkerēʿ, Nekht-nebef. ...	Nectanebus
	Ptualmis	Ptolemaios (Ptolemy)

ORDER OF VISITING THE ROOMS AND GALLERIES

This will naturally depend on the time that can be devoted to the Museum

Many visitors have no time for more than the Tut ankh-amūn galleries To these we recommend turning to the right on entering, ascending the staircase at the end and turning to the right on reaching the top Here the exhibition begins

For those who wish to visit almost all the rooms and galleries, the best procedure is to take the objects on each floor in more or less chronological order, beginning with the most ancient They should, therefore, turn to the left on entering and make the complete circuit of the Ground Floor in a clockwise direction until they return to the Main Entrance They can then visit the central Atrium returning by one of the corridors to the main Entrance again They should next proceed to the south west stairway, ascend to the Upper Floor and perform the circuit in the same order as on the Ground Floor For those who wish to see the tomb of Tut'ankhamun earlier in the visit, the Upper Floor can be taken first

DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECTS IN THE ORDER OF THEIR EXHIBITION NUMBERS

Note.—For the position of an object mentioned in the following pages, see the index on page I.

Only those objects are described whose Exhibition Numbers are underlined in red.

1, 2.—Ramesses II holding sacred emblems.—XIXth dynasty.

3.—Amenhotpe, son of Ḥapu, architect in the time of Amenōphis III (VIIIth dynasty), and later venerated as a demi-god. Compare with Nos. 459 and 461.—Karnak, probably of the Saïte period.

4.—Statue of Ramesses II, on which his son Meneptaḥ afterwards engraved his names.— Ashmunein, XIXth dynasty.

6, 9.—Two large wooden boats 10 m. long. These boats, after being used at the funeral of Senusret III (XIIth dynasty), were buried in the sand near his pyramid at Dahshûr, in order to enable the king to make use of them in the other world. It will be noticed that these boats are made of small pieces of wood tenoned and mortised together and were without ribs, lateral rigidity being obtained by

means of the thwarts Herodotus, describing ancient Egyptian ship building (II, 96) observes · "They cut a quantity of planks about two cubits in length . arranging the planks like bricks and attaching them by ties to a number of long stakes or poles till the hull is complete . They give the boats no ribs, but caulk the seams with papyrus on the inside ". Several tomb scenes show the process being carried out Longitudinal rigidity was often obtained by stiffening ropes passing from bow to stern over supports.

10. —Colossal statue of Senusret III. The face is of great beauty, and is of much better work than the body.—Karnak, XIIth dynasty.

11.—Fine colossal statue of Senusret I as Osiris, against a square pillar.—From the XIIth dynasty temple of Amûn at Karnak

30.—Alabaster sarcophagus from Dahshûr The lid has been pierced with two holes at each end so that it could be lowered into place by means of ropes. Exactly similar sarcophagi have been found under the Step Pyramid at Saqqâra.—IIIrd dynasty.

34.—Limestone sarcophagus [illegible] Inside are painted the objects needed by the dead [illegible] arrows, sandals, necklaces, [illegible] Thebes, XIth dynasty.

38.—Huge coffin of coniferous wood from Asia, the parts of which are joined together with copper bands. It was made for Amenemḥēt, prince of Hermopolis in the XIIth dynasty. Inner coffin and Canopic chest from the same tomb. — El-Barsha.

40.—Alabaster sarcophagus from Dahshûr. Similar to No. 30.—IIIrd dynasty.

44.—Sarcophagus in pink granite of Khufu'ankh, who was Overseer of all Building Works of the King. The coffin being the house of the dead man, is decorated to represent a house. On the long sides are depicted the door and windows; the exterior grooves imitate the projections and recesses ornamenting the façades of houses built of wood.—Gíza, IVth dynasty.

45.—Stela of Tepem'ankh, a priest connected with the pyramids of Cheops, Chephren and Mycerinus, and at the same time priest of Snefru, Userkaf and Saḥurē'.—Ṣaqqâra, Vth dynasty.

47.—Stela in the form of the façade of a house in the centre of which is a door.—Ṣaqqâra, IVth dynasty.

48.—Funerary chamber, of painted limestone, from the masṭaba of Desheri at Ṣaqqâra, in which the wooden sarcophagus was placed. It is a very good example of the work of the VIth dynasty. On the walls are representations and lists of the things which the dead man would be likely to need: bread, beer, meat, poultry, clothing, etc.

70 *A*, *B*.—Fragments of a maṣtaba from Meidûm, of the IVth dynasty. The carving is cut deep and filled with pigment.—

70 A.—The dead man is watching a panther, while his dogs are catching foxes by the tail.

70 B.—Ploughing is going on and wild geese are being caught in a net.

71.—Lion's head in pink granite, well modelled, which may have been used as a gargoyle.—Abusîr, Vth dynasty.

79.—Scene from a Vth dynasty tomb at Saqqâra. In the two uppermost registers the cultivators have piled up the grain, which is being measured and registered before being put into the granaries, shown on the right behind the chief scribe. Lower down, the grain is being ground and kneaded to form cakes. Below this again, cabinet makers are working beside sculptors and jewellers and a scribe weighs and registers the gold used by the last.

88.—Six magnificent carved wooden panels, found at Saqqâra and representing the priest Hesire. The style of the figures is remarkably fine.—IIIrd dynasty.

91-93.—Large reliefs in red sandstone representing a pharaoh raising his club over a prisoner, whom he holds by the hair. These scenes come from Wady Maghâra, in Sinai, and were carved on the rocks to commemorate the expeditions sent out by various kings of the Old Kingdom from the Ist dynasty onwards to punish the Bedouin who were interfering with the working of the turquoise mines.

97. *B.*—Plaster cast taken from a face immediately after death.—Ṣaqqâra.

98.—Wooden head, finely modelled, with traces of painting; it belonged to a large statue—Ṣaqqâra, VIth dynasty.

109.—*Head,* in red quartzite, of statue of *Djadefrē'*, the successor of Cheops.—Abu Rawâsh, Vth dynasty.

110.—Alabaster head of a statue of Mycerinus. Gîza Pyramids, IVth dynasty.

111.—Alabaster statue of Chephren, builder of the Second Pyramid of Gîza.—Mît Rahîna, IVth dynasty.

117.—Part of a fine wooden statue of a woman, often known, without good reason, as 'The wife of Sheykh el-Beled,.—Ṣaqqâra, Vth dynasty.

119 A, B.—Two tables in alabaster, each supported by two lions. One view is that either water or wine was poured on to the table and flowed into receptacle behind, where the dead man could come and take it. Another view is that corn was ground on them in order to supply the defunct with bread.—Ṣaqqâra, Archaic Period.

134, **135.**—Granite columns in imitation of palm-trees, from the Temple of Sahure' at Abusîr (Vth dynasty). The deviation of any section of No. 134 from a perfect circle is nowhere more than 8 millimetres.

136 *E.*—Beautiful painting on plaster, from a tomb of the beginning of the IVth dynasty at Meidûm, representing six geese of different species feeding. The fidelity to nature and attention to detail are quite extraordinary.



136 *E.*—The geese of Meidum



138.—Chefren.





[illegible]



149.—Mycerinus with the Cynopolite nome.

151.—One of the finest pieces of work in the collection the chief baker, Nufer.—Ṣaqqâra, Vth dynasty.

152.—Statuette, of painted limestone, of a priest of the 'double' (or *ka*-servant), kneeling, with folded hands.—Ṣaqqâra, Vth dynasty.

154.—Statue of black granite, showing traces of paint, of the scribe Nima'etsed. He is sitting cross-legged on the ground.—Ṣaqqâra, VIth dynasty.

157.—Seated statue in alabaster representing Mycerinus, the king who built the Third Pyramid of Gîza.

158.—Group similar to No. 149, but with a figure personifying the Theban nome.

160.—Statuette, of painted limestone, of the dwarf Khnem-ḥotpe who was both a priest and overseer of the Wardrobe.—Ṣaqqâra, VIth dynasty.

168-173.—Old Kingdom statuettes from Ṣaqqâra representing servants at work:—

- **168.**—Naked young man, standing, with a bag on his left shoulder and carrying his master's sandals in right hand.
- **169.**—Man straining beer, through a sieve.
- **170.**—Workman preparing a jar.
- **171.**—Woman crushing grain.
- **173.**—Man roasting a goose on a brazier.



223.—Ra'-hotpe and his wife Nofret.

176.—Alabaster offering table The details strongly resemble those of the great enclosure wall of the Step Pyramid at Saqqâra —Memphis, IIIrd dynasty

180.—Group similar to No 149, but with a figure personifying the nome of Diospolis Parva (Hu)

223.—Two statues found at Meidûm, and dating from the beginning of the IVth dynasty, one of the prince Ra' hotpe who was High Priest of Heliopolis, a general etc and the other of his wife Nofret, a member of the royal family They are the most lifelike of all Egyptian sculptures, and the state of preservation of the painting is amazing We may note here the distinction usually made in the colour of the skin of men and women, the former being usually painted red or dark brown, and the latter yellow

224 225 —Two beautiful limestone statues, larger than life representing the priest Ra'nufer (Vth dynasty) One of them (225) in which Ra' nufer is represented with a wig and a short apron, may be considered, by its realism of expression and the fineness of its modelling, to be one of the best examples of Memphite art

229.—Statue of Ti, from his tomb at Saqqâra — Vth dynasty

230, 231.—Copper statues of King Pepi I of the VIth dynasty, and of his son The bodies and limbs have been hammered over and nailed to a wooden core These are the oldest Egyptian statues in metal as yet known, and that of the king is also the largest of its kind.

233.—Representation of a feast; musicians are playing the harp, flute, etc., accompanied by singers, one putting his hand to his ear, and lower down, dancers are whirling to the sound of women clapping their hands. From the tomb of Nenkheftikai.—Ṣaqqâra, Vth dynasty.

236.—Scene from a VIth dynasty tomb at Ṣaqqâra representing a fight between boatmen. One is adjuring a friend, saying: "crack him on his *box*", while another says: "*Split open his back*"

239.—Large stela of Ateti. The dead man is shown emerging from the door of his tomb to see what is happening on earth and to receive his offerings.—Ṣaqqâra, VIth dynasty.

280.—*Wooden statue of King Ḥor (XIIIth dynasty)* with the shrine in which it was enclosed in a tomb near the brick pyramid to the south of Dahshûr. The emblem (two arms raised) of the *ka* or soul, placed on his head, signifies that the statue is a double or exact copy of the king, and consequently qualified to receive his soul, if need should arise.

284.—Seated statue in limestone of Amenemhēt III (XIIth dynasty) the Lamares of the Greeks, found at Hawâra in the Fayyûm, where he carried out extensive drainage works.

287.—Statue in painted sandstone of a king Mentuḥotpe (XIth dynasty) represented as officiating in the *ḥeb-sed* or jubilee festival as King of Lower Egypt.

300.—Burial-chamber of Ḥarḥotpe, with limestone sarcophagus, brought from El-Deir el-Baḥari (Thebes).



280.—King Hor.



301 —Senusret I



400.—Tuthmōsis III



400 —Tuthmosis III

All the space on the walls and sarcophagus which is not occupied by the representation of objects useful to the dead is covered with hieratic inscriptions, consisting of prayers and magical spells —XIth dynasty

301.—Ten beautiful limestone statues about 1 90 m high, all representing Senusret I (XIIth dynasty), found at El Lisht, hidden in the funerary chapel of this king's pyramid On the sides of the seats are very delicate reliefs symbolising the union under Pharaoh's authority of Upper and Lower Egypt, these regions being represented by their symbolic plants

307–310.—Cubical stone boxes which contained the four 'Canopic' jars in which were preserved the viscera of the mummy, embalmed separately —Dahshûr, XIIth dynasty

313.—Charming wooden statuette of Senusret I wearing the White Crown —El Lisht, XIIth dynasty

314.—Statuette of a man seated on the ground, wrapped in a fringed garment —Abydos, XIIth dynasty

330.—Funerary shrine, enclosing figure of the deceased — XIIth dynasty

340.—Head of a king, probably Senusert III, in grey granite, of fine workmanship —El Madamûd, XIIth dynasty

400.—Beautiful statue, in grey schist, of Tuthmosis III, the greatest Egyptian conqueror. The head is exquisitely worked and is doubtless a faithful portrait —Karnak

407.—Triumphal stela of Amenōphis III. Above, the king is making an offering to Amūn; below, standing upright in his war chariot, he is overthrowing negroes on the one side and men of Semitic race on the other.—Kôm-el-Ḥeitân, Thebes, XVIIIth dynasty.

410.—Fine statue of Amenōphis II under the form of the god Tanen. The eyes are inlaid and the details of the clothing are finely cut.—Karnak.

418.—Dark granite squatting statue of Sennemut, the steward of Queen Ḥatshepsut, holding the latter's infant daughter Nefrurēʿ.—Karnak, XVIIIth dynasty.

420.—Large stela of black granite from Karnak, inscribed with a poem celebrating the victories of Tuthmōsis III over every nation.

424.—Dark granite statuette of the lady Isis, wife or concubine of Tuthmosis II and mother of Tuthmōsis III.—Karnak, XVIIIth dynasty.

426.—Small statue of Amenōphis III standing, carved out of a piece of petrified wood.

428.—Beautiful white marble statue of Tuthmōsis III, kneeling to present two vases containing wine or water.—Deir el-Madîna, XVIIIth dynasty.

430.—Fine bust from the statuette of a woman.—El-Qurna XIXth dynasty.





406 —Head of goddess Mut



456.—Head of

444.—Painted sandstone statue of Mutnofret, mother of uthmōsis II —Temple of Wadjmōse at Thebes, XVIIIth ynasty

445.—Sandstone chapel, with vaulted ceiling, which nclosed the statue, now exhibited in the centre of this oom, of a cow, representing the goddess Hathor

446.—Magnificent statue of a cow, representing the god ess Hathor Before it is a figure of Amenōphis II, who represented again as drinking from the cow's udder t was found inside the vaulted chamber (No 445) shown gainst the east wall of this room —El Deir el Bahar VIIIth dynasty

452 – Relief from the temple of Queen Hatshepsut at l Deir el Bahari It represents the Queen of the land of unt (a country situated on the southern shores of the ed Sea) accompanied by slaves laden with gifts, coming pay homage to the Queen of Egypt's envoy The Queen Punt is suffering from a disease which has completely formed her On one of the blocks is a well executed lief of an ass, the inscription reads "the donkey which rries his (the King of Punt's) wife"

456.—Beautiful bust of the goddess Mut, dating from reign of Haremhab and usually, but wrongly, called head of Queen Tyi

457.—Granite statue of King Tut'ankhamūn, found at arnak in 1904 The air of suffering on the face suggests

444.—Painted sandstone statue of Mutnofret, mother of Tuthmōsis II —Temple of Wadjmōse at Thebes, XVIIIth dynasty

445.—Sandstone chapel, with vaulted ceiling, which enclosed the statue, now exhibited in the centre of this room, of a cow, representing the goddess Hathor

446.—Magnificent statue of a cow, representing the goddess Hathor Before it is a figure of Amenōphis II, who is represented again as drinking from the cow's udder It was found inside the vaulted chamber (No 445) shown against the east wall of this room —El Deir el Bahar XVIIIth dynasty

452.—Relief from the temple of Queen Hatshepsut at El Deir el Bahari It represents the Queen of the land of Punt (a country situated on the southern shores of the Red Sea) accompanied by slaves laden with gifts, coming to pay homage to the Queen of Egypt's envoy The Queen of Punt is suffering from a disease which has completely deformed her On one of the blocks is a well executed relief of an ass, the inscription reads "the donkey which carries his (the King of Punt's) wife"

456.—Beautiful bust of the goddess Mut, dating from the reign of Haremhab and usually, but wrongly, called the head of Queen Tyi

457.—Granite statue of King Tut'ankhamūn, found at Karnak in 1904 The air of suffering on the face suggests

that he is afflicted with some disease. It has been usurped by Ḥaremḥab.—Karnak, XVIIIth dynasty.

459, 461.—Two squatting statues in black granite of Amenḥotpe son of Ḥapu, Director of Building Works at Thebes under Amenōphis III. One represents him as still young, the other as an octogenarian. In late times, like Imḥōtep, he became a god.—Karnak, XVIIIth dynasty.

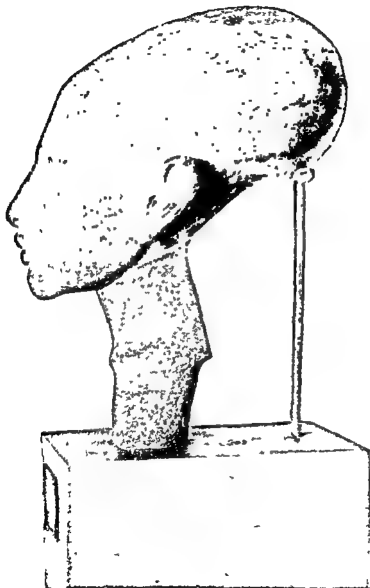
462.—Statue of the god Khonsu as a mummy, holding the crook, the 'flail' and other insignia.—Karnak, XVIIIth dynasty.

470.—Amenōphis II standing before a cobra, which represents the goddess Merseger, patroness of the mountain of El-Qurna. Black granite.

471–487 s of the time of Akhenaten (or Amenōphis I\ f the XVIIIth d ho entered a str e Priests of Am bes. He eavour the worship of changed wn na his capital to city at arn adore the y, and e im Amūn chi d 6061).—F rs repr re a



461 —Amenhotpe son of Hapu



476 —One of the [illegible] of [illegible]

472.—Charming statuette, of painted limestone, representing Akhenaten, wearing a blue crown, with hands extended presenting an offering tablet

473.—Unfinished limestone statuette similar to No 472

474.—Red quartzite head of a princess, half life size It is unfinished For a part of the body, *see* No 479

475.—Model of a royal head, of quartzite The projecting piece at the top engaged in a crown of another material

476.—Study or model for a statue of one of the daughters of Akhenaten Apart from the grotesque exaggeration of the shape of the skull, the work is admirable, and has been done with extreme care and an astonishing knowledge of anatomy

477.—Head similar to the preceding, but even more finely finished

478.—Cast in rough plaster, formerly believed to be the death mask of Akhenaten

479 —Part of the body of princess (*see* No 474) The artist has done his work with the same care and knowledge of anatomy as in the case of the heads

480.—Standing statuette of a princess in red quartzite

481.—Statuette of a princess, in parti coloured granite

482.—Square stela, the surface of which was pro tected by wooden shutters. It was probably use in the worship of the king, in a private house. Th king and queen are represented sitting opposite eac other under the rays of the solar disk (*Aten*) an playing with their daughters. It is one of the charmin intimate scenes which we have from the reigns of bot Akhenaten and Tut'ankhamūn.

483.—Sphinx of glazed quartz, of unparalleled crude ness, believed to date to the time of Akhenaten.—Karnak.

484, 485.—Stelæ; in one the Scribe Ani drives in hi chariot, in the other he is seated on a stool receivin funerary offerings.—El-'Amarna.

487.—Hard limestone stela; Akhenaten offers to th Solar Disk, the arms of which give life to the King an Queen and pick up the offerings made to it.

500.—Group, in grey granite, of Sennufer, Governor o Thebes, and his wife Sennai, nurse of the king, and thei daughter. Sennufer is laden with necklaces, bracelets an other jewellery.—Karnak, XVIIIth dynasty.

502.—Group of three heads from Tanis, which ma have formed parts of the bases of statues or have bee fixed into a wall. It is interesting to compare them wit group No. 6050, known to be of the IIIrd dynasty.

503.—Seated group of King Tuthmōsis IV and his mothe Ti-'o, wife of Amenōphis II.—Karnak, XVIIIth dynasty

505.—Heads similar to No. 502, of grey granite.—Tammūl Province of Giuzeh.

506.—*Black granite bust of an unknown king, apparently* of the Middle Kingdom, from the capital of the Fayyûm

507.—Four sphinxes, or lions with kings' heads, from Tanis These were formely attributed to the Hyksôs Kings on account of their unusual type, but it seems that they must be placed in the XIIth dynasty and probably in the reign of Amenemhet III (*see* Nos 6061 and 6302) They have been successively surcharged by Ramesses II, Meneptah and Psusennes

508.—Double statue in black granite from Tanis, representing the king offering the products of the Nile to the gods on behalf of Upper and Lower Egypt, the products consisting of waterfowl, fish, lotus flowers, etc Probably of the Middle Kingdom, usurped by Psusennes

551.—One of the baboons in pink granite which decorated the base of the Luxor obelisk now in Paris —XIXth dynasty.

559.—Funeral scene, with mourning women wailing and leaping whilst the body is being carried to the tomb — Saqqâra, XVIIIth or XIXth dynasty

560.—Large stela in red sandstone enumerating the building works carried out by Tut'ankhamûn at Thebes to make good the ravages committed by Akhenaten. King Haremhab appropriated this stela by surcharging the 'cartouches' with his name, later it was desired to split the stone in two, and the series of notches on it were made so that this could be done by means of wedges.

561, 562.—Funeral scenes, similar to No. 559.—Saqqâ XIXth dynasty.

578, 579.—Two dark granite statues of the vizier Par messu, who may have afterwards been King Ramesses I. Karnak, XIXth dynasty.

582.—Fragments of reliefs commemorating the victori of Amenōphis II in Asia.—Karnak.

590, 591.—Two sacred boats in stone from Memphis.- XIXth dynasty.

592.—Sennemūt, steward of Queen Ḥastshepsut, holdir an emblem with the head of Ḥatḥor.—Karnak, XVIIIt dynasty.

595.—Group, in red granite, of a king seated between Isi and Ḥatḥor. Usurped by Ramesses II.—Coptos.

599.—Large stela in dark grey granite (3·14 m. high), engraved on both sides. On one side there is a long inscrip tion, wherein Amenōphis III recalls all he has done for the temple of Amūn. The other side has been utilised by Meneptaḥ, son of Ramesses II (XIXth dynasty); after a poetic account of his victories over the Libyans, an allusion is made to the fall of Ascalon, of Gezer and of Yanoem in Palestine, and the inscription continues : " Israel is crushed, it has no more seed ". This is the sole mention of the Israelites in the Egyptian texts known up to the present day.—Kôm el-Ḥeitân, Thebes, XVIIIth–XIXth dynasties

610 —Hard limestone group, 7 m high and 4 m broad, ound in fragments at Madînet Habu It represents Amenōphis III, Queen Tyi and three of their daughters

613 617.—Two colossal statues in dark granite of a ... dynasty king called Mermesha', from Tanis They have been surcharged successively by the Hyksos king Apophis and by Ramesses II, but the original names have not been erased There are indications that they were not usurped in the instance by Mermesha' but are really of the XIIIth dynasty, showing that the fine work of he XIIth dynasty persisted for some time afterwards The faces are of completely un Egyptian type

619.—*Quartzite sarcophagus of* Tuthmōsis I, *in the form* of a 'cartouche' and richly decorated —Tombs of the Kings, Thebes, XVIIIth dynasty

620.—Quartzite sarcophagus of Queen Hatshepsut, of the ame form as No 619, and also of very fine work —Tombs of the Kings, XVIIIth dynasty

621.—Bed on which lies the mummy of Osiris, in black It was found in one of the archaic tombs at Abydos, but is of much later date, probably of the Sait Period

622.—Seated pink granite colossus of Sebekhtope Kha'—neferre'—Tanis, XIIIth dynasty

623 —Limestone sarcophagus, decorated with very fine sculpture, which contained the wooden coffin of Kawit wife of a King Mentuhotpe of the XIth dynasty It is

an excellent specimen of the art of the Middle Kingdom before it attained its perfection in the XIIth dynasty.

624.—Remains of a fine pink granite sarcophagus which belonged to King Eye (or Ay), successor of Tut'ankhamūn. Four goddesses, placed at the corners, stretch out their winged arms to protect the body placed under their care. This is a form of decoration peculiar to the end of the XVIIIth dynasty. The stone sarcophagus of Tut'ankhamūn at Thebes is of an almost identical form.

625.—Seated pink granite colossus of Amenemhēt I usurped by Meneptah.—Tanis, XIIth dynasty (see No. 621).

626.—Pyramidion of black granite which formed the apex of the pyramid of Amenemhēt III at Dahshūr.—XIIth dynasty.

627.—Remains of the painted plaster decoration which covered the floor of the palace of Akhenaten at El-'Amarna.—XVIIIth dynasty.

640.—Red granite sarcophagus of Nitocris, 'Divine Wife' of Amūn and Princess of Thebes, who was the daughter of Psammetichus I. She is represented lying on the cover.—Deir el Madina, XXVIth dynasty.

654.—Black granite sarcophagus of a standard-bearer named Khaʿi. He is represented in festal costume, with pleated robe, wig, ear-rings and pectoral.—XIXth dynasty.

655.—Men leading horses, a very unusual representation, for the horse was not introduced into Egypt before the end of the Middle Kingdom and was largely used for military purposes, especially for drawing war chariots. It seems that the Egyptians did not ride them, as horses sufficiently strong had not been bred.

660.—Part of a wall from the tomb of T[illegible] at Saqqâra bearing on one side a list of the principal kings of Egypt down to Rameses II. This is known as the "Table of Saqqâra".

664.—Colossal pink granite statue of Rameses II, found at Armant; he is wearing a wig, and holds two sacred emblems. The state of preservation is perfect, but the style is rather crude.

666.—Large limestone stela recording Rameses II's discovery of great basalt blocks from which he had statues made, and detailing the measures taken for the well-being of the workpeople.—Heliopolis.

671, 672.—Pink granite heads of colossi of Rameses II wearing the Crown of Upper Egypt.—Memphis, XIXth dynasty.

673.—Black granite head from a seated colossus of Rameses II from the Temple of Luxor.—XIXth dynasty.

677.—Fragments of a sandstone door, discovered at Madinet Habu, in the ruins of the palace of Rameses III; the scenes and the inscriptions are composed of a kind of mosaic of pieces of faience inlaid in the stone.

678, 679.—Two clerestory windows, in sandstone, which admitted light in the above-mentioned palace.

689.—Arms of a colossal statue of Rameses II. from his temple at Luxor, remarkable for their fine polish.

704.—Parts of the cover of a very fine sarcophagus which contained one of the sacred rams of Mendes, found in the ruins of the ancient town.—Tell Timai, Ptolemaic period.

724.—Statue of Seti I in alabaster. As it was difficult to find large compact blocks of this stone, the statue was made in several pieces, the points being hidden by a suitably coloured cement.—Karnak.

728.—Group of sandstone monuments from Abu Simbel (Nubia), forming a sanctuary dedicated by Rameses II. It consisted of two small obelisks marking the sacred spot, an altar (merely copied here in wood) on which the offerings were placed, four apes worshipping the sun at its rising and setting, and a shrine or tabernacle containing images of sacred animals—a scarab with the solar disk of Rē and a baboon of Thōth with the lunar disk as head-dress.

741.—Painted limestone bust of a wife or daughter of Rameses II. She wears a long wig upon which is part of a crown surrounded by uraei.—Ramesseum, Thebes XIXth dynasty.

743.—Curious statue of King Rameses VI, armed, with the battle-axe and dragging by the hair a Libyan, who walks bent beside him. A tame lion accompanies the king.—Karnak, XXth dynasty.

744.—Head of a Pharaoh of the XVIIIth dynasty or perhaps of the XIXth It is cut from a piece of parti-coloured granite

745, 746.—Two admirable fragments of a limestone group, representing an officer of high rank with his wife — Thebes, XVIIIth dynasty

756 —Statuette, of schist, which seems to be partly a replica of the fine statue of Ramesses II when a boy which is now in the Turin Museum —Karnak, XIXth dynasty

765.—Granite triad, restored, of Horus and Seth crowning King Ramesses III The latter god was broken off in later times, but his identity is fairly certain His figure is adapted from a relief of the XVIIIth dynasty on the north wall of Room 12 (Maspero No 463) The photograph beside it shows the extent of the restorations —Madînet Habu, XXth dynasty

766 —Pedestal of a statue, from which emerge the heads of the conquered princes of Ethiopia and Mesopotamia, upon whom the Pharaoh places his feet — Madînet Habu, XXth dynasty

767.—Group of Djay and Naya wearing characteristic Ramesside costumes —Saqqâra, XIXth dynasty

768 —The chief prophet of Amūn, Ra'messe nakht represented as a squatting scribe, writing on papyrus Thoth, god of letters and science, in the form of his sacred animal, the baboon, sits behind his head to inspire him — Karnak, XXth dynasty

851. Granite stela of very poor workmanship, erected at Tell el-Maskhûṭa under Ptolemy II to commemorate, among other things, the king's voyage to Persia to recover the divine images.

854. Offering table of Psametik, before which priests or relatives recited prayers that the dead man might receive all things necessary to him.—Saqqâra.

855.—Seated statue of Osiris, one of the finest examples of the statuary of its period.—Saqqâra, XXVIth dynasty.

856.—Isis, wife of Osiris, wearing as head-dress a cow's horns and the solar disk.—Saqqâra.

857.—The cow Ḥathor stretching out her head over the deceased Psametik as a sign of protection. Compare with this the group of Amenōphis II and the cow from El-Deir el-Baḥari, Nos. 445 and 446.—Saqqâra, XXVIth dynasty.

870.—Relief from the tomb of Neferseshmu-Psametik (*see* Nos. 801 and 6020) from Memphis.—XXXth dynasty.

890.—Large grey granite statuette of Aḥmōse, Priest of Amūn at Thebes.—Karnak.

892.—Ḥerisu, holding a shrine. The figure of the god and the face of the man are gilded.—Karnak, Persian period.

894.—Limestone statuette of Nes-pa-sefy, of very fine workmanship.—Karnak, Persian period.



930.—Amenartais.

895.—Fine quartzite statuette (restored) of the priest, Djedisef'onkh —Karnak, Persian period

930 —Fine alabaster statue on a black granite base of Amenartais, 'Divine Wife' of Amun, and Princess of Thebes She was sister of King Shabaka —Karnak XXVth dynasty.

935 —Grey granite statue of prince Mentemhet Counsellor and Overseer of the 'Divine Wives' of Amûn at Thebes —Karnak, XXVth dynasty, *cf* No 1184

937.—Stela of Pi'ankhi, giving a history of his struggles against the Egyptian princes —Gebel Barkal, Sudân, XXIIIrd dynasty

938 —Stela of Tanutamûn, of similar purport to the preceding —Gebel Barkal, Sudân, XXVth dynasty

941 —Stela of Harsiotef, King of Ethiopia, recording his victories over the tribes of the Sudân about the end of the VIth century B C —Gebel Barkal, Sudan

962.—Red porphyry bust of an emperor, probably Maximianus Hercules, who reigned A D 304 310 —Benha

964 —Black granite lid of a money box in the form of a serpent, from the temple of Æsculapius at Ptolemais The head has been restored by a modern hand — El Menshâh, IInd century A D

965.—Bust of a man, of the time of the Antonines — Kôm Abu Billu, IInd century A D

read. Some tablets bear dockets in Egyptian hieratic. Many relate to the revolts and internal wars of Palestine and the Phœnician coast, and implore the King of Egypt to send reinforcements to besieged garrisons.—El-'Amarna, XVIIIth dynasty:—

1194.—Letter in a language not yet completely deciphered.

1195.—Letter from Assuruballit, King of Assyria, to Akhenaten.

1196.—Letter from the King of Alasia (Cyprus ?).

1197.—Letter from Kadashmanturgu, King of Babylon, in reply to one from the King of Egypt, asking for his youngest daughter in marriage.

1198, 1199.—Two fragments of a mythological text.

1270.—Fine mummiform sarcophagus of the general Potasimto (Pedisamtowi), who led the foreign contingents of the army of Psammetichus II, and whose passage by Abu Simbel, on his return from a campaign against the Ethiopians about 590 B.C., is commemorated in an inscription celebrated in Greek epigraphy. An inscription on the sarcophagus confirms the statement of Herodotus that part of the embalming process lasted 70 days.

1280.—Colossal pink granite statue of a person who, under the first Ptolemoys, was the superintendent of the Greek colony of Naucratis.



1184.—Head of Mentemḥet.



183.—Head of Taharqa

1281.— Colossus representing a Macedonian king, possibly Alexander II, in the attitude of an Egyptian statue The details of the wig and the treatment of the face are however, Greek —Karnak, Ptolemaic period

1290.—Very fine white limestone sarcophagus of a prince of Hermopolis —Tûna, XXVIth dynasty

1291, 1293.—Two grey granite sarcophagi which belonged to a man named Teōs, who was both a priest and an officer in the army —Saqqâra, Ptolemaic period

1294.—Granite sarcophagus and lid of the dwarf Djehōr (Teōs) On the upper part of the lid, above his figure, is an inscription stating that he danced at the Serapeum on the day of the burial of the sacred bull, Apis Dwarfs were considered very fortunate during all the periods of Egyptian history, and were used as dancers at festivals, and for guarding jewels and clothing (*see* Nos 160 and 6055) It seems that in this dwarf's case, a prince named Thi her pto paid for his sarcophagus for inclusion in his own tomb —Saqqâra, probably Persian period

1295, 1296.—Two fine quartzite statues of the mummiform Ptah From the great temple of Memphis —XIXth dynasty

1299.—Sarcophagus of limestone, on which may be seen the ruled squares which helped the artist to space and align the figures and inscriptions — Akhmîm, Ptolemaic period

2102.—Implements from Aswân, where sandstone and quartz were used instead of flint.

2103.—Large knives of the Neolithic Period from Wâdy el-Sheykh.

2104 *A–G.*—Examples from the celebrated Fayyûm industries; chipped and polished adzes, 'side-scrapers' and 'end-scrapers', heads of lances or javelins, arrow-heads of very fine work, and smal saws of which a number were mounted together to form the cutting edge of a sickle.

2105.—Selected examples of the period, more recent than the Neolithic, which is known as the Predynastic Period, consisting of 'sacrificial knives', marvellously worked, 'fishtail' knives, knives with a kind of handle, flint hoes, scrapers, blades and saws, all of very fine work.

2500.—Sheet of blank papyrus.

The most important writing material, used from the earliest times until after the Arab conquest, was 'papyrus', a kind of paper made by dividing the thin pith of the tall sedge called *cyprus papyrus* into strips, placing a row of these, side by side, to form one layer, and on this placing another layer with its strips running at right angles to the others, the whole being welded by pounding into a thin sheet, which was afterwards burnished. Sheets thus prepared were joined together to make a roll of any desired

length It was used for books, letters, accounts, and all such purposes Other writing materials may be seen in this room

2501.—Sheet of papyrus recently made in Cairo, showing the original colour It is very tough and flexible No adhesive was used

2502.—Bundle of writing reeds

The reed used by the Egyptians, not only for writing but for drawing and painting, was the *juncus maritimus*, modern specimens of which lie beside this exhibit It was not split, like modern pens, the end was trimmed with a slanting cut, and the fibres were frayed out with the teeth to make a kind of brush

2503.—Grinders for ink

Both black and red ink were much used for writing The former was a mixture of fine soot, or lamp black, with gum arabic and a little water, the latter, a similar preparation of red ochre They were prepared in dry cakes (specimens of which may be seen in some of the palettes in this case), and the user moistened the cake and his reed when he wrote The stone grinders exhibited here were apparently used to obtain a smooth mixture of colouring-matter, gum and water

2504.—A collection of scribes' 'palettes'

The 'palette', so called, varied little in its form from the earliest to the latest times, it has a recess for holding reeds, and two depressions for cakes of black and red ink Occasionally the reeds were carried separately in a tube

tied to the palette, as is shown by the hieroglyph [hieroglyph] where, further, the middle object is a pot for liquid. The inscriptions on these palettes are conventional prayers for the well-being of the owners.

2505.—Series of 'hieratic' papyri, in approximate chronological order.

'Hieratic' is the name misleadingly given to the cursive script which was early evolved from hieroglyphic, and which was used for about three thousand years for all kinds of documents. Originally closely resembling their archetypes (*see* the transcription beside 2505 A), the signs changed greatly in course of time. When superseded for the purposes of daily life by 'demotic' (*see* under 2506), it was preserved for priestly writings—hence the name.

2505 A.—Official complaint by the officer in charge of the quarrymen at Tura, near Helwân—Ṣaqqâra, VIth dynasty. The following is a free translation :—

Year II, First Month of Summer, Day 23. The Commandant says : "An order has been delivered to me (literally, to that servant) from the Vizier, to bring a detachment of the gangs of Tura to draw clothing in his presence at the Palace (at Memphis). I protest against the place chosen for the purpose, for a courier is coming to Tura shortly with a stone-barge (who could bring the clothes to us). Moreover, I have to spend six days at Memphis with this detachment before clothes are issued

to it—a great hindrance to my output of work and one day is enough time for this detachment to lose when it draws clothes. Therefore, I suggest that the [illegible] be instructed accordingly."

2505 B.—[illegible] hymn to Amen-Ra', who from being the local god of Thebes became, from the XVIIIth dynasty onwards, the supreme god of the Egyptian [illegible]. The following are extracts:—

Hail [illegible] who hearest the prayer of [illegible],
Kind to him who calls upon thee

Who saves the timid from the haughty;
And judges between the weak and the strong.

Thou art the One, Maker of all [illegible]
The Only One, Maker of [illegible]

From whose [illegible]
At whose [illegible]

Who [illegible]
And the [illegible]

Who [illegible]
And the [illegible]

Giving [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

The [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

They say to thee:—

Welcome, Father of the Fathers of all Gods!
Who didst stretch out the heavens and spread out the earth,
Maker of what is, Creator of existing things.

O Sovereign, Chief of Gods;

We adore thy Will, for thou didst make us;
We (bless) thee because thou didst form us;
We praise thee because thou hast cared for us.

XVIIIth dynasty

2505 *C.*—Copy, made in the XXIIth dynasty of a book of good counsels written by the scribe Ani for his son Khenshotpe. The following are specimens of his teaching:—

Beware of the strange woman, who is not known in her town. Do not wink at her, and consort not with her; she is a great, deep water, whose currents are unknown.

When you are grown up and have taken a wife and have a household, remember your mother who bore you and brought you up entirely; let her not reproach you and raise her hands to God, and He hear her complaint!

Death comes and takes away the child on its mother's lap as well as the old man.

The Habitation of God, noise is its abomination. Pray with a loving heart, where speech is all hidden; then He will do what you ask; He will hear your words and accept your offering.

If you are versed in letters, people will do everything you tell them Study literature and set it in your heart, then everything you say will be good

Do not be seated while another stands who is older, or more advanced in his office, than yourself

Do not answer an angry superior, keep out of his way. When he says bitter things to anyone, say sweet things to him and appease him Contentious answers have rods (for the speaker)

2506—Series of documents in 'demotic' writing on papyrus.

'Demotic' is the name given to a very cursive development of 'hieratic' writing, it replaced the latter for every-day purposes in the VIIth century B C, and was used until it was in turn replaced, in about the IIIrd century A.D, by the Coptic script.

2506 A—Part of a book containing legends of Setne Kha'emwese, a son of Ramesses II who was High Priest of Memphis how he entered a tomb at [illegible] and discoursed with the spirits of the dead, and [illegible] of them a magic book over a game of [illegible], how he [illegible] in love with the daughter of the Priest of [illegible], and was [illegible] [illegible] even killing his children, [illegible], how he awoke and found it a [illegible] and [illegible] compelled to make [illegible] — Thebes, Ptolemaic period.

2507 *A* —Specimens of an important group of papyri known as the 'Archives of Zenōn'. Zenōn, a Carian Greek, was an official attached to Apollonios, the Economic Minister of Ptomley II, at Philadelphia on the eastern edge of the Fayyûm, he managed a large estate entrusted to Apollonios by the King, and he also spent much time on business in Alexandria, Palestine and Syria The documents, which are mostly letters, are of very varied content, and throw much light on Græco Egyptian life in the IIIrd century B C

2508 —Aramaic Papyri from Elephantine

In the period of the Persian domination (525 332 B C) a community of Jewish military mercenaries with their families was settled at Elephantine They had their temple, in which the national god Yahwe was worshipped as the chief of five deities They wrote and spoke Aramaic a dialect closely akin to Hebrew, which had by this time become a dead language, their alphabet was the same as that of Hebrew The two papyri exhibited are speci mens of a large number of documents, including 'ostraca', which were found on the site occupied by this colony

2510.— Ostraca' of pottery

'Ostracon' (Greek for oyster shell) is a term used for portable documents written in ink on pottery or stone Papyrus being a commodity of some value, materials costing nothing were much used for documents that had not to be preserved, such as private letters and accounts, and writing exercises The most widely used material

abounds in vivid and charming touches, is a genuine autobiography. From the tomb of Sennūtem (*cf* p 52)

2512.—Funerary Papyri From XVIIIth dynasty onwards it became the custom to bury, with persons of the better class, books of a religious, or rather, magical character, intended to be of service in the after life These books fall into two classes —

(*a*) Copies of the so called 'Book of the Dead' which often bear the general title 'Spells for coming out by Day'. These are selections (different in every copy) of magical spells to be recited by the dead man to protect him from injury, demons and the 'second death', and to enable him to emerge from the tomb, to accompany the gods, to 'become' various divine powers, to secure acquittal at the Judgment, and for many other purposes Most of the spells have illustrations, usually coloured and often of great artistic merit

(*b*) Books describing the nocturnal passage of the Sun god through the twelve divisions of the infernal regions, they often bear the title 'The Book of That Which is in the Underworld'. The fullest versions give pictures of the regions through which the Sun passes, and of the strange beings which inhabit them, with accompanying text describing them and giving the speeches exchanged between these denizens of the Underworld and the Sun as he passes by them in his boat. Many copies are greatly abridged

These funerary books are written in hieroglyphs until about the XXIst dynasty when hieratic writing comes into use for the purpose.

3000.—Body of a triumphal chariot of Tuthmōsis IV. It is of wood, with reliefs on stucco, which were originally gilded.

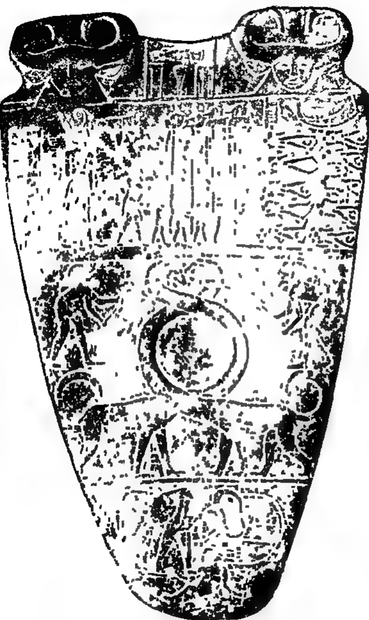
3040.—Mummy cover of a princess of the XXIInd dynasty named Tentkalashiri, which represents her wrapped in a pale pink shroud, and is in an admirable state of preservation.—Thebes.

3051.—Ivory tablet on which are represented religious ceremonies of the time of Menes (Ist dynasty). Even at that remote age the hieroglyphic writing shows traces of a long period of development.

3052.—Lion of rock crystal and three ivory dogs, probably pieces for playing some game.—Ist dynasty.

3054.—Magnificent alabaster vase with imitation of cordage round the body.—Um el-Qe'âb (Abydos), Archaic period.

3055.—Large schist palette commemorating the victories of a king called Na'rmer, who may have been identical with King Menes. On one side the king, wearing the White Crown, raises his mace against a prisoner, who seems to be from the Delta. The falcon which holds



3055 —Palette of Narmer (recto)



20a.—Palette of Narmer (verso)

a prisoner by a rope through his nose and which stands on a bunch of plants is thought to be a symbolic statement that 6,000 prisoners were taken The chief scene on the other side is that of the king, with attendants, marching out to inspect the slain He is preceded by the standards of various deities Below are two mythological animals peculiar to the Archaic period At the bottom the king represented as a bull, destroys a captured fortress —Hieraconpolis, Ist dynasty

3056.—Fine schist statuette of King Kh asekhem On the base are representations of prisoners —Hieraconpolis, IInd dynasty

3057, 3058.—Ivory statuettes of Archaic period — Hieraconpolis

3062, 3063.—Flint daggers with gold handles —Pre dynastic Period

3066.—Stela of Qa', a king of the Ist dynasty — Abydos

3068.– Stela of Periebsen, a king of the IInd dynasty

3072.—Red granite statue of a priest On one shoulder are the names of three kings of the IInd dynasty —Memphis

3074.—Archaic stela to the memory of a dwarf —Abydos

3075 —Archaic stela to the memory of a favourite dog —Abydos

3076.- Stela of Merneith, wife of one of the Ist dynasty Kings. Abydos.

3078. Stela of King Kha'sekhem.—Hieraconpolis, IInd dynasty.

3100.—Rectangular coffin cut from a sycamore trunk, the ends being of separate pieces and held in place by means of copper strips. The mummy appeared to have been dried rather than embalmed, the head being turned to the east and resting on a wooden head-rest.—Dishâsha, Vth dynasty.

3101.—Wooden coffin of a general named Sepi, with gilded face and inlaid eyes; it is the oldest mummiform coffin in the collection.—El-Barsha, XIIth dynasty.

3102.—Coffin of the form called by the inhabitants *rishi* meaning 'feathered'. This type is only known in the Theban cemeteries and seems peculiar to the period from the XIIIth to the XVIIth dynasties.

3103.—Rectangular coffin with vaulted lid, inscribed in blue on white bands, of a woman named Nubḥererdi.—El-Deir el-Baḥari, XIth dynasty.

3104.—Rectangular sarcophagus which contained the coffin of Sepi (No. 3101), the interior being covered with funerary texts and pictures of things which the deceased would require in the next world.

3106.—Wooden coffin of 'Abdu, of the time of the Hyksōs. On the mummy was found a fine dagger (No. 4012).

3108.—Bed on which the mummy was placed during the funeral ceremonies The sides are formed by two very elongated lions —Thebes, XIIth dynasty

3123-3127.—Statuettes and groups in wood of the early Middle, Kingdom from Saqqâra **3123**, beer making, **3124**, potters making vases, **3125**, carpenters, **3126**, entertainment in honour of the dead man and his wife, given by a harpist and three singers, and **3127**, parade of the dead man's servants

3129.—Fine piece of linen 'made by King Pepi', as the ink inscription states —Saqqâra, VIth dynasty

3135.—Painted wooden statuette of a woman and figures of servants

3136.—Kitchen in the courtyard of a house —Saqqâra

3137.—Portable box used by the priests in their rites for the dead, containing the necessary appliances for the ceremony of 'Opening the Mouth' —Saqqâra, VIth dynasty

3138.—Wooden hippopotamus —Abu Rawâsh

3139-3142.—Models of different foods **3139**, joints of meat, **3140**, cakes, **3141**, bunches of grapes, and **3142**, birds

3143, 3144.—Small slabs of limestone with depressions for containing models of the chief appliances used in the ceremony of 'Opening the Mouth'.

3156.—Copper libation sets —Gîza, IVth dynasty.

3161.—Three ducks laid out on a slab of limestone with a knife for cutting them.

3165-3170.—Objects found with the coffin of Buya at El-Deir el-Bahari: head-rest, sandals, granary, butchers, bakers, etc.—XIth dynasty.

3194-3196.—Objects found in a tomb in Asyût: courtyard of a house, in which cooking is taking place; two servants carrying [illegible].—XIIth dynasty.

3200.—Storage of grain under the control of scribes, who carry their pens behind their ears.—Asyût, XIIth dynasty.

3205.—Bronze statuette of Nakht.—XIIth dynasty.

3246, 3247.—Models of the 'Solar Bark', in which the dead man could traverse, with Rē' the Sun-god, the waters of the other world both by day and by night.—Middle Kingdom.

3260 A-B.—Coffins of a Chief of Infantry named Pauaunehōr or 'the Dog of Horus'. Under the feet of the smaller coffin is a representation of the bull which was believed to transport the mummy to the West.—Akhmim, Saïte period.

3261.—Heavy coffin of unpainted wood with gilt face and inlaid eyes, of the second prophet of Min, Penūtemib, called Tutu (*see* No. 3263).

3262.—Very fine unpainted wooden coffin of a certain Psametik.—Wardân, Ptolemaic period.

3263 —Bed on which the mummy of Penûtemib (*see* No 3261) was displayed during the funeral ceremonies The cover is formed of 14 vultures and 3 winged serpents At the head and feet are representations of Isis and Nepthys lamenting for the deceased —Akhmim, Ptolemaic period

3270-3273 —Earthenware houses for the use of the dead generally known as 'soul houses', many having the form of the houses seen to day in Upper Egypt and Nubia — Middle Kingdom —

3270.—House with a closed court and an upper story surmounted by a terrace On the left is a staircase

3271.—House of one story with an open court in front The two rooms open on to a verandah whose roof is supported by two rough pillars On the first floor are two more rooms and a covered gallery in which is a large armchair for the use of the 'double'

3272.—House with an inclined stairway leading up to the terrace It has one closed room and a shelter supported by a pillar

3273.—House with a vaulted roof similar to those now seen in Nubia.

3274.—Granary divided into five chambers On the left a stairway leads to the roof, whence the chambers were filled. They were emptied through the small apertures near the ground which are closed by means of sliding shutters.—Akhmim, Middle Kingdom

3331.—Wooden goose from the tomb of Princess Sit-hormerit.—Dahshûr, XIIth dynasty.

3338-3340. Imitation foods in earthenware and painted cardboard.—El Barsha, Middle Kingdom.

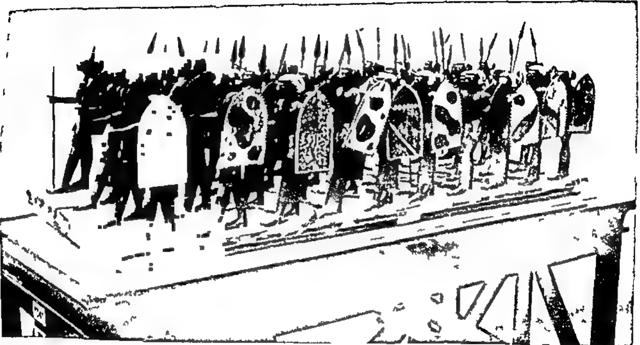
3345-3349. —A prince of Asyût, Mesehti, who lived after the XIIth dynasty, had two groups of 40 soldiers and a boat placed beside his coffin (3348 and 3349). The Egyptian soldiers (3345) have lances with bronze tips and shields; the latter are each painted in a different way so that each man might recognize his equipment. The soldiers from the Sudân (3346) have bows and arrows, the latter tipped with flint. The Egyptians and negroes are marching in column of four, but the men are not arranged according to their size, and there are no insignia to mark the officers. The pleasure-boat (3347) with two cabins behind is the prototype of the present-day *dahabiyas* on the Nile.

3352.—Wooden head-rests (XXIst-XXVIth dynasties), one covered with a cushion of plaited straw. Near it are other examples of the same period.

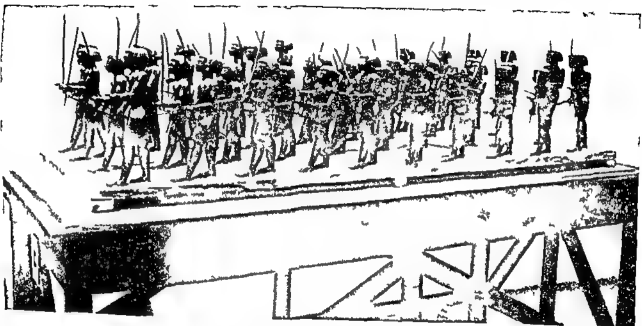
3353-3359, 3361, 3362.—So-called 'heart scarabs', which were placed on the throat of the mummy; they bear a spell praying the heart of the deceased not to bear witness against him when his actions are being judged before Osiris.

3364.—Gilt stela of the New Kingdom from El Qurna.—Thebes.

3365.—Stela of the New Kingdom, decorated with paintings representing a cemetery on the edge of the desert.



3345 —Egyptian soldiers of Meschti prince of Asyut



3346 —Sudanese sold ■ of Meseht prın e of Asyût

3367 *A-E*—Statuettes of women placed in graves of girls, they are naked, lying on beds, and often have beside them children which they are suckling

3381.—Funerary statuette in white faience of a noble named Ptahmose, of admirable workmanship—Abydos, XVIIIth or XIXth dynasty

3382, 3383.—Group in black granite representing a mummy lying on a bed, and the soul, in the form of a falcon with a human head, revisiting the body This was contained in the little white sarcophagus covered with inscriptions and figures—XXth dynasty

3473-3475.—Model coffins with falcons' heads, containing figures of the mummified Osiris The mask, the crown and the figures of the four genii are of wax, the coffins are of painted wood—Tihna, Ptolemaic period

3590, 3591.—*Hypocephali*, or disks covered with figures and magical formulæ, which were placed under the head of the mummy for its protection

3610-3612.—Three alabaster Canopic jars, found in the so called tomb of Queen Tyi The heads are very fine and may be portraits of King Smenkhkarē', the successor of Akhenaten—Thebes, XVIIIth dynasty

3613-3705.—Objects found in the Valley of the Kings in the untouched tomb of Yuya and Thuyu, the parent of Tyi, who was *consort of Amenōphis III.*

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Yuya lay, like Tutʿankhamūn, in a 'nest' of three mummiform coffins, which were enclosed in a rectangular sarcophagus. Thuyu had only two mummiform coffins

The following objects should be noted :—

3613.—Wooden bed with string meshwork and panels of gilt gesso.

3614, 3615.—Osiris as a symbol of the Resurrection. A piece of linen on which the figure of the god was drawn, was stretched on a board, and the figure was covered with earth. Barley was sown in it and was allowed to sprout. The whole was placed in the tomb to show that just as grain—an inert substance—could produce something living, so could the dead body come to life again. For other examples, *see* Nos. 3820 and 3840.

3633.—Black varnished wooden boxes containing food for the deceased, such as joints of meat, trussed birds, etc. These joints were wrapped in linen bands like mummies. For similar examples, *see* No. 3823 B.

3634.—Portions of Yuya's ceremonial wig.

3635.—Miniature coffin of wood, varnished black and decorated with gold leaf.

3636.—Amulets of glass, carnelian and other hard stones.

3637.—Sandals made of papyrus and grass and of leather and gilt gesso.

3638.—Bunch of twigs of the Persea tree.

3639.—Onions

3641.—*Shawabti* boxes made of wood painted to represent small shrines for a deity They contained the wooden statuettes described under 3660

3648.—Yuya's walking sticks and whipstock

3649, 3650.—Boxes painted to imitate inlaid ebony and ivory, with panels of cypress or juniper wood

3651.—Wig basket of Yuya, made of papyrus and imitating a dwelling house with barred windows

3652.—Fine alabaster jar inscribed with the name of King Amenōphis III

3660.—Funerary statuettes of Yuya and Thuyu These are of fine grained woods, alabaster, bronze, and wood covered with gold and silver foil They were contained in the boxes numbered 3641

3662 —Small alabaster vase with handle of exceptionally fine workmanship

3663.—Model mirror with gilt handle

3664.—Handle of a Hathor headed sistrum (sacred rattle) bearing the name of Thuyu

3665.—*Kohl* pot of blue faience inscribed with the name of Amenōphis III

3666.—Second mummiform coffin of Yuya, of wood covered with gilt and silvered gesso.

3667.—Outermost mummiform coffin of Yuya, o wood covered with black varnish and ornamented with gold leaf.

3668.—Great rectangular sarcophagus of wood covered with black varnish. This contained the nested coffins of Yuya, and being mounted on a sled served as his hearse.

3669.—Innermost coffin of Yuya, of wood covered with gilt gesso. The inscriptions are in polychrome glass.

3671.—Inner mummiform coffin of Thuyu, of wood covered with gilt gesso.

3672.—Armchair inscribed with the name of Princess Sitamūn.

3673.—Armchair inscribed with the name of Princess Sitamūn, later the wife of Amenōphis III.

3674.—Armchair bearing no name. With it was found No. 3675.

3675.—Cushion of linen and pigeon-down.

3676.—Small and light chariot of wood with facings of dyed leather and leather meshwork flooring. The wheels have leather tyres. It may have been used by the young princess Sitamūn, whose chairs (Nos. 3672, 3673) were also found in the tomb.

3677.—Toilet-box of Amenōphis III. It is of wood inlaid with blue faience and ornamented with gold.

3678.—Jewel box of Amenōphis III and Queen Ty of exquisite workmanship Of wood and blue glazed faience ornamented with gold

3679—Fine bed, painted to represent ebony with ivory panels and ornamentation

3680.—Bed, of wood with string meshwork, with gesso gilt panels

3685.—Gilt mask from the mummy of Thuyu, with some of the linen which covered it still in place

3686-3689.—Besides the imitation jars in wood painted to represent stone, four of painted limestone may be specially noticed **3686**, has a frog represented on its cover, **3687**, a seated calf, and Nos **3688** and **3689**, calves' heads

3690-3693.—The alabaster Canopic jars of Thuyu, which contain the viscera bound in linen, they are furnished with miniature masks of gilt cartonnage

3690 *A*-**3693** *A*—Set of jars similar to the preceding, and containing the viscera of Yuya

3694, 3695—Chests which contained the Canopic jars of Yuya and Thuyu Of black varnished wood with inscription on bands of gold

3704.—Outer mummiform coffin of Thuyu, of wood covered with gilded gesso

3705.—Sarcophagus, of wood varnished black, and mounted on a sled which served as a hearse to carry the nested coffins of Thuyu.

3730–3794. *A*—Objects from the royal tombs, some from the rock sepulchres of the Tombs of the Kings (tombs of Tuthmōsis III, Amenōphis II, Amenōphis III, Tuthmōsis IV and Ḥaremḥab), others from the secret burial-place at El-Deir el-Baḥari.

It seems that much of the furniture of these tombs was broken or burned by the plunderers in order to obtain the metal—even the bronze—which has everywhere been torn off :—

3731–3733.—Three of the four bricks which were placed one in the centre of each wall of the sepulchral chamber to mark the cardinal points.—Tomb of Tuthmōsis IV.

3734, 3735.—Faience cylinders imitating rolls of papyrus.—Tomb of Tuthmōsis IV.

3736, 3738.—Fragments of woven tapestry.—Tomb of Thuthmōsis IV.

3761.—Painted wooden head of a cow (compare with that from the tomb of Tutʿankhamūn).—Tomb of Amenpōhis II.

3764 *D.*—Two painted wooden uræi, one of which with wings and human head, represents the goddess of the Theban necropolis, Merseger.—Tomb of Amenōphis II.

3766.—Varnished wooden statuette of the king in his ceremonial costume.

3766 *F*, *G*.—Two panthers, of black varnished wood. These carried statuettes of the king on their backs; compare the fine examples in the Tut'ankhamūn galleries.—Tomb of Amenōphis II.

3767.—Vulture of painted wood, representing the goddess Mūt.—Tomb of Amenōphis II.

3772.—Shroud of King Tuthmōsis III inscribed with spells from the *Book of the Dead.* The furniture from the tomb of this king included a wooden goose, wooden leopards, statuettes, rings of faience and many amulets, some of which are shown in the cases.

3776.—Mummy of the XXIst dynasty, found in the coffin of Princess Sitamūn. A recent X-ray photograph shows that this was broken up and rewrapped in ancient times.

3779.—Ceremonial wigs of the priests' mummies of the XXIst dynasty.

3780.—Gazelle which was probably the pet of a princess of the XXIst dynasty. It has been mummified and put into a coffin shaped like the animal.

3782.—*Shawabti*-box of King Pinūtem I.

3783.—Wooden panel upon which is a decree of Amūn, according all benefits to the deceased Princess Neskhonsu in the next world, and prohibiting her from injuring her surviving husband Pinūtem in any way.

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3785.—Box of wood and ivory bearing the name
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3786.—Glass goblets of various colours.

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3794 *A.*—Very fine mirror-case from the tom
of Queen Henttowi.

3798.—Fine mummy-cover of cardboard with a groun
colour of red on which is painted a network of blue bead
The gold on the mask is remarkably brilliant.—Ṣaqqâr
Greek period.

3800-3823 *B.*—Objects found at Thebes in the inta
tomb of an XVIIIth dynasty noble named Maḥerpra
the Royal Valley :—

3800.—Rectangular sarcophagus of Maḥerpra,
black varnished wood decorated with gold leaf an
containing a mummiform coffin.

3801, 3801 *A.*—Quiver of painted leather, with th
arrows which it contained.

3802.—Pink leather dog-collar.

3803.—Bread for the use of the deceased.

3806.—Part of a bouquet.

3810.—Gaming-board, of wood and ivory, with its dice and pieces.

3812.—Glass bracelets.

3813.—Bracelets of ebony with inlaid decoration.

3814.—Gold clasp inlaid with polychrome glass.

3815.—Fine blue faience bowl with figures of fish, gazelles and flowers.

3818.—Canopic chest, of the same style as the sarcophagus (No. 3800), mounted on a sled.

3820.—Osiris as a symbol of the resurrection (*see* Nos. 3614 and 3615).

3821, 3821 A.—Two spare coffins for the use of Maherpra. Their exact purpose is uncertain.

3822 *A-E.*—Copy of the *Book of the Dead* found with the mummy of Maḥerpra. It will be noticed that his face is represented black instead of the normal red.

3823.—Alabaster Canopic vases which contained the viscera of Maḥerpra.

3823 *A.*—Vases of various forms, some still sealed. which contained oil or unguents.

3823 *B.*—Provisions, consisting of meat, ducks and pigeons, wrapped in linen and placed in wooden boxes (*cf.* No. 3633).

3785.—Box of wood and ivory bearing the name of King Ramesses II.

3786.—Glass goblets of various colours.

3788.—Little wooden coffin containing a human liver.

3792.—Inlaid box, once the property of Queen Maʿetkerēʿ Ḥatshepsut, but taken by the priests on account of the resemblance of the names to contain the viscera of a later Queen Maʿetkerēʿ.

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3798.—Fine mummy-cover of cardboard with a ground colour of red on which is painted a network of blue beads. The gold on the mask is remarkably brilliant.—Ṣaqqâra, Greek period.

3800–3823 *B.*—Objects found at Thebes in the intact tomb of an XVIIIth dynasty noble named Maḥerpra in the Royal Valley:—

3800.—Rectangular sarcophagus of Maḥerpra, of black varnished wood decorated with gold leaf and containing a mummiform coffin.

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3802.—Pink leather dog-collar.

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3823 B —Provisions, consisting *of* meat, ducks and pigeons wrapped in linen and placed in wooden boxes (*cf* No 3633)

3833.—Fragments of the funerary furniture of King Ḥaremḥab, consisting, among other objects, of three couches with heads of Ḥatḥor, Thuēris and lion respectively, and a carrying chest surmounted by the god Anubis. (Compare with similar objects from the tomb of Tut'ankh-amūn).—Tomb of Ḥaremḥab.

3834 A, B.—Upper parts of two wooden statues of Ḥaremḥab in ceremonial costume. When they were complete they must have had very much the same appearance as those in the tomb of Tut'ankhamūn.

3840 B.—Box in the form of Osiris, which contained earth in which seeds were made to sprout as an emblem of resurrection (*see* also No. 3614).—Tomb of Ḥaremḥab.

3841.—Alabaster *koḥl*-pot.—Tomb of Ḥaremḥab.

3842.—Offering-table.—Tomb of Ḥaremḥab.

3848.—Leather canopy, in a patchwork of different colours, which protected the mummy of Isimkheb.—XXIst dynasty.

3852–3894.—Coffins of kings of the XVIIth to XXth dynasties.

Originally, each king of the XVIIth to XXth dynasties reposed in solitude in his own tomb; most of these were hollowed out in the valley called Bibân el-Mulûk, situated in the mountain of El-Qurna, which contains a necropolis of ancient Thebes (Luxor and Karnak). Under the last Ramessides, however, bands of robbers plundered the

tombs and did not hesitate to destroy the mummies in order to gain possession of the jewels with which they were laden. The tomb of Tut'ankhamûn was apparently the only one that escaped the enterprise of the robbers, owing to a fall of rock which obstructed and hid the entrance. Under the XXIst dynasty the First Prophets of Amûn thought that the bodies of the kings might be better protected if all their remains were gathered together and placed in tombs which would be easier to watch. The mummies of the great Theban kings had been already maltreated when these measures were decided on: they had been unwrapped and deprived of their jewels; the massive gold coffins, which most of them must have had, been stolen, and the gold had even been torn off the sarcophagi. It was necessary to rewrap the bodies, left bare by the thieves, and for new coffins to be provided. These relics were then placed in two or three tombs in succession in order to put the robbers off the track. Finally towards the beginning of the reign of Sheshonq I, the first king of the XXIInd dynasty, the wandering mummies received a permanent resting-place. Those which were in bad condition, without a decent coffin, were placed in a small chamber of the tomb of Amenôphis II in Biban el-Mulûk, the entrance to which was walled up. The mummies which had been repaired, and which were in possession of sound coffins, were transported to the other side of the hill between the valley of Biban el-Muluk and that of El-Deir el-Bahari and mixed with those of the priests of Amûn of the XXIst dynasty ...

to be preserved, and were lowered into an old tomb of the XIth dynasty, the shaft of which, difficult of access but easy to guard, has its entrance half-way up the cliff behind the spur which forms the southern limit of the amphitheatre of El-Deir el-Baḥari. Oblivion descended and the repose of the Pharaohs was undisturbed for 3000 years. In about 1875 some of the people of El-Qurna discovered this hiding-place, but it was only after long and difficult investigations that the Antiquities Department was able to lay hands on it in 1881; the tomb of Amenōphis II was discoverd in 1898, and all these eminent personages were brought to the Cairo Museum. Once more the mummies were unwrapped, but this time by Egyptologists and anatomists, who studied, measured and photographed them, and were able in some cases to ascertain how they died some 30 to 35 centuries ago; for example, Seqnenrē' seems to have died in battle, Ramesses V from small-pox, and one prince, buried in a nameless coffin, appears, from his contorted face and body, to have been poisoned. In all, these two hiding-places yielded the remains of 33 kings, queens, princes or First Prophets, and of 10 persons of secondary rank.

During their ancient transfers from one hiding-place to another, the bodies had become to a certain extent mixed, one finding its way into another's coffin. The names of several are unknown, and a large proportion could be identified only by the late hieratic endorsements on their wrappings.

All unwrapped human mummies were withdrawn from public view in 1928

The following royal coffins should be noted —

3852, 3853.—Coffin and cover of Queen Ma'etkere' and her infant daughter

3858 —Coffin of Queen Notmet, with faience inlay

3872 —Enormous coffin, in wood covered with a layer of plaster, of Queen, Ah hotpe II, of the XVIIIth dynasty (*see* also Nos 3892, 6150)

3873.—Lid of the coffin made for King Smenkhkere' the successor of Akhenaten It is sheathed in gold and inlaid with glass and strongly resembles the larger coffin of Tut'ankhamūn, the next king The gold mask and the king's name have been torn off, doubtless as an act of vengeance by the priests of Amūn —From the so called tomb of Queen Tyi in the Valley of the Kings, Thebes

3874.—Coffin of Amenōphis I, son of Amosis I The mummy is clothed in a shroud, held in place by bands of linen The mask is of wood and painted cardboard of similar work to that of the cover This is the only one of the royal mummies which was not unwrapped for examination

3877.—Coffin-lid of Ramesses II, who reigned 67 years and filled Egypt with monuments. The most famous of the Pharaohs, he waged long wars against the Hittites and their numerous allies, but despite brilliant victories, of which we have epic accounts, he failed to maintain Egypt's imperial power.

3881.—Coffin-lid of Seti I, father of Ramesses II.

3882.—Coffin of Tuthmōsis IV, found in the tomb of Amenōphis II in 1898.

3886.—Coffin of King Kemōse of the XVIIth dynasty, discovered by Mariette about 1854. As the name was not inscribed in a 'cartouche', it lay forgotten in the Museum store until 1906, when the inscription 'King Kemōse' was noticed. The coffin is of the type called by the inhabitants *rîshi* (*cf.* No. 3102 meaning 'feathered', which is characteristic of the period from the XIIIth to the XVIIth dynastie at Thebes.—From El-Qurna (Thebes).

3887.—Coffin of Tuthmōsis III, the great conqueror The body had been broken up by the inhabitants who discovered it in the El-Deir El-Baḥari hiding-place. From an inscription on the mummy, his parentage was definitely established, which helped partly to clear up the complicated probelm of the Tuthmosid successions.

3888.—Gilded cover of the coffin of Queen Aḥ-ḥotpe I, mother of King Amōsis I. It was with this

coffin that the fine jewellery (Nos 4030–4057) was found —From Dirâ' Abu'l Naga Thebes

3889.—Coffin and lid of Tuthmôsis I, which was *entirely covered with a decoration of gold* and faience like those of Yuya and Thuyu (Nos 3669, 3671) It was re used for Pinûtem I, but traces of the name of its original owner can be seen here and there under the more recent painting

3890.—Coffin of Tutmôsis II On the mummy was a white sheet which bore the inscription Year VI, Third Month of Winter, Day 7 on this day the First Prophet of Amun, Pinutem, son of the First Prophet of Amûn Pi'ankhy, sent the Chief Overseer of the Treasury, Pineferhor, to restore the burial of King Tuthmôsis II"

3892.—Enormous coffin, similar to No 3872 which contained the mummy of Queen 'Ahmose nefertiri of the beginning of the XVIIIth dynasty

3899.—Coffin of Seqnenre', one of the last kings of the XVIIth dynasty He died from blows on the head, probably with an axe It is not unlikely that he met his end in the war in which the Hyksôs were finally driven out of Upper Egypt

3894—Coffin of Amôsis I, who completed the overthrow of the Hyksôs (*see* p 10)

3898 A–4218—Jewellery of all periods from the Ist dynasty to the Byzantine period

3901–3903.—Little gold chains with simple links to which pendants are attached. These are very fine examples of ancient jewellery. The work is probably not Egyptian.—From the tomb of Princess Khnumet.

3904.—Openwork rosettes of gold united by minute chains from which hangs a circular locket containing a miniature painting of a [illegible] bull covered with a thin layer of quartz. [illegible] From the tomb of Princess Khnumet.

[illegible]—Various [illegible] of gold inlaid with stones. [illegible] From the Tomb of Princess Khnumet.

[illegible]—Two gold heads of [illegible] [illegible] From the tomb of Princess Khnumet.

[illegible]—[illegible] Princess Khnumet.

[illegible]—Crown of Princess [illegible]

[illegible]—Crown of Princess [illegible]

3931.—Gold needles for threading beads.—From the tomb of King Ḥōr.

3945.—*Usekh*-collar with gold terminals and pendants, and beads of semi-precious stones.—From the tomb of Princess Itawĕret.

3946.—Bracelet formed of gold spacer-beads, threaded with stone beads of extraordinary minuteness. From the tomb of Princess Sit-ḥatḥor.

3950.—Reconstructed girdle of large cowries and beads of gold, carnelian, felspar and lapis-lazuli. From the tomb of Princess Sit-ḥatḥor.

3951.—Amethyst necklaces.—From the tomb of Princess Merit.

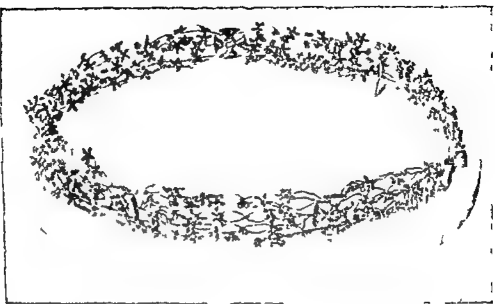
3952.—Gold fillet or necklace with pendant shells.—From the tomb of Princess Merit.

3957, 3960.—Scarabs of lapis-lazuli and other stones.—From the tomb of Princess Merit.

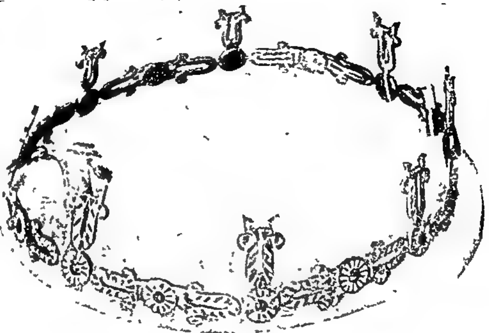
3965.—Gold shell with a carnelian centre.—From the tomb of Princess Merit.

3968, 3969.—Clasps of a bracelet, of gold inlaid with carnelian, and bearing name of Amenemḥēt III.—From the tomb of Princess Merit.

3970, 3971.—Very fine pectorals of gold inlaid with carnelian, lapis-lazuli and turquoise, bearing the names of Senusret III and Amenemḥēt III.—From the tomb of Princess Merit.



3925.—Crown of Princess Khnumet



226.—Crown of Princess Khnûmet

3976-3981.—Three pairs of couchant lions of gold set in bead bracelets with slide clasps —From the tomb of Princess Sit hathor

3983 —Fine gold pectoral inlaid with stones and bearing the name of King Senusret II —From the tomb of Princess Sit-hathor

3986.—Fine collar and counterpoise composed of beads of gold, carnelian and felspar, and terminating in heavy gold falcon heads —From the tomb of Princess Nub hetepti khered

3991.—Silver diadem inlaid with semi precious stones —From the tomb of Princess Nub hetepti khered

3995-3999.—Objects from the robbed tomb of a princess named Sit-hathor iunet, beside the pyramid of King Senusret II at El Lâhûn. They were discovered embedded in mud in a recess in a corner of the tomb—XIIth dynasty —

3995.—Gold tubes for threading on the plaits of a wig (*cf* No 4232)

3996.—Scarab, inlaid with semi precious stones

3997.—Silver mirror with obsidian handle, inlaid with blue paste and blue faience (now gone white)

3998.—Gold pectoral, inlaid with carnelian, lapis lazuli and blue faience (now gone white) It bears the name of King Amenemhêt III.

3999.—Gold crown with rosettes and a uræus inlaid with stones and blue faience (now gone white).

4000-4003.—Four bracelets of gold, amethyst and turquoise of the Ist dynasty, from the arm of a queen buried at Abydos.

4004.—Group of amulets of the VIth dynasty, including a hornet of gold.—From Nag' el-Deir.

4005.—Group of jewellery from one tomb. Note the sheet-gold pendants representing a bull and an antelope.—Ist dynasty, from Nag' el-Deir.

4008.—Four gold shells of the IInd or IIIrd dynasty.

4009.—Gold nugget of the IVth dynasty.

4010.—Very fine gold head of a mummified hawk; the eyes are formed by the polished ends of an obsidian rod passing through the head. The body was of sheet copper on a wooden core.—Hieraconpolis. VIth dynasty.

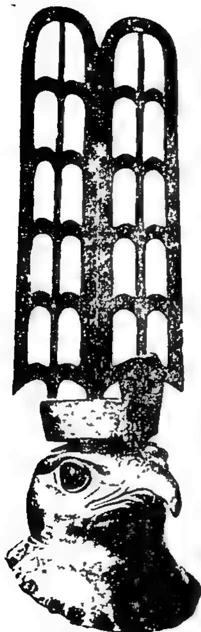
4012.—Dagger of the time of the Hyksōs King Ipepi (Apōphis), found at Ṣaqqâra on the mummy of a man with a Semitic name, 'Abdu (his coffin is No. 3106).

4013-4015.—Necklaces of large gold beads from El-Barsha.—XIIth dynasty.

4016.—Necklace of electrum shells.—XVIIth dynasty.

4017, 4018.—Gold lions of the XIIth dynasty.

4020.—Gold falcon.—XIIth dynasty.



4010 —Head of a mummified Hawk.

4030.-4057.—Objects found in the coffin (No 3888) and the mummy of Queen 'Ah hotpe, mother of King Amōsis the XVIIIth dynasty Among them note —

4030.—Silver boat with its crew, representing the craft which conducted the dead man to the sacred necropolis of Abydos

4031.—Large golden flies hung from a gold chain They may possibly be some military decoration

4032.—Axe of King Amōsis The blade is covered with gold and decorated with inlay of coloured stones

4034—Curved sceptre of black wood, round which a gold ribbon passes spirally

4036.—Admirable gold chain 2 00 m in length from which hangs a very fine scarab

4037.—*Usekh* collar of gold

4038.—Fine pectoral in the form of a shrine in which King Amōsis can be seen with Amūn and Re' of gold inlaid with semi precious stones

4039.—Bracelet with a double hinge, decorated with fine figures in gold on a background of lapis lazuli

4040.—Gold bracelet with a pair of sphinxes

4041, 4044, 4045.—Bead bracelets of gold and semi precious stones, bearing the name of King Amōsis

4046.—Bracelet decorated with a vulture, gold inlaid with stones.

4064, 4065.—Pretty bracelets which belonged to the priest-king Pinûtem I; of gold, carnelian and lapis-lazuli.—XXIst dynasty.

4070.—Small gold ornaments of very delicate work, which formed part of a pectoral or a collar.—Abydos, XIInd dynasty.

4071.—Small gold figures of gods.—Saïte period.

4072.—Lotus pendant of gold inlaid with glass.—XXIst dynasty.

4073.—Finely modelled head of a lion.

4080.—Small pendant of green felspar (Amazon stone) mounted in a gold network.—XXth dynasty.

4109.—Small silver spoon decorated with a gold figure of Victory.—Delta, Græco-Roman period.

4121.—Small amulets, of solid gold, mounted on a board. Note the little palm-tree, the boat of Socharis, the figures of Isis and a ram's head, all of which are of admirable work. They were discovered at Ṣaqqâra in the neighbourhood of the pyramid of Unis.—Saïte period.

4125.—Covering of gold and faience beads, from the mummy of a commander of the Egyptian fleet.—Ṣaqqâra, XXXth dynasty.

4132.—Byzantine chain, of gold, with two medallions for attachment.

4133.—Gold plaques, decorated with a figure of Ahu-
mazda (Ormuzd), which decorated a belt of the Achæm.
style.

4142, 4143.—Two gold diadems for the head of a mummy
with a Gorgon's-head design.—Roman period.

4160.—Soul-bird of remarkable design, and amulets
of lapis-lazuli and other semi-precious stones, all found
on a mummy, and arranged exactly as found.—Fayyûm,
XXXth dynasty.

4170.—Large gold chain, having for clasps two griffin
heads in the Achæmenid style.—Persian period.

4171.—Inlaid gold pectoral.

4172–4177.—Six fine gold bracelets, of which the last
(4177), decorated with granular work, and bearing a figure
of Eros holding a cup, is a fine specimen of the gold-
smith's art.

4190, 4191.—Jewels of Queen Tyi or King Smenkhkerê—
XVIIIth dynasty :—

4190.—Vulture amulet from the royal mummy.

4191.—Collar decorated with four rows of loz.
gold beads.

4192–4199.—Jewels of Queen Tewosret.—XIXth dynasty.
No. 4193 is a pair of ear-rings bearing the name of King
Seti-Meneptah II.

4210-4218.—Objects from Tell Basta (the ancient Bu stis), found in the ruined house of a jeweller —

4210.—Strings of gold and carnelian beads and pendants.

4212, 4213.—Bracelets of gold bearing the name of Ramesses II and decorated with lapis lazuli—XIXth dynasty.

4214.—Gold vase, the handle used for hanging it passes through a little figure of an ox lying down

4216.—Silver jug The gold handle is in the form of a goat standing on its hind legs

4217.—Flat silver dish, the centre of which is occupied by a gold cone

4218.—Gold cup in the form of an open lotus

4220.—Censer of gilded wood —Madinet Dimai, Ptolemaic riod

4221 4222.—Blue faience hippopotami put into tombs the Middle Kingdom so that the deceased could enjoy e pleasures of the chase —Thebes

4233 4225-4229.—Statuettes of men and women in stal costumes —XIXth and XXth dynasties

4232.—Fine wooden head of a woman, the wig is covered ith a kind of black paste on which are gilt ornament — l Lisht, XIIth dynasty

4244.—Ivory statuette of King Cheops: who built the Great Pyramid at Giza. No other statuettes or statues of this king are known.—Abydos. IVth dynasty.

4251.—Statuette of Ptah in green stone. It was covered with a sheet of gold which may be seen on the plaster cast near it.

4257.—Head of Queen Tyi. in grey schist.—Sinai. XVIIIth dynasty.

4258.—Bronze breast-plate of very fine work.—New Kingdom.

4260-4263.—Gilded masks of Græco-Roman mummies. They are usually of plaster linen or papyrus covered with gesso.—Meir, Ist century A.D.

4275.—Rectangular lead coffin of Roman date probably imported from Sidon.—Serapeum, Ṣaqqâra.

4276.—Richly painted and decorated gold mask.—Meir, Greek period.

4310. 4320.—In the IInd century of our era there were Greek artists in the Fayyûm who painted portraits of the dead on wood or linen with wax as the medium; these portraits were placed on mummies. as may be seen from the specimens exhibited. Some of them are remarkably well executed; they are very interesting as they reveal the variety of the races established at that time in Egypt.

1.—Limestone flake on which is a sketch-plan of
al tomb in the Valley of the Kings consisting of a
of corridors with small lateral chambers of which
oors painted yellow are shown laid flat. This plan,
was doubtless used by the foremen, had notes of the
sions in black ink, but these have almost completely
peared.—Tombs of the Kings, XXth dynasty.

1-4493.—Figures of gods and their emblems. The
ians, especially in late times, had an amazing number
ds. A city or local god was often identified with
ver god had become predominant. Most gods had
sacred animals; Amen-Rē' had a ram, Sebek a crocodile,
an ibis or baboon, Horus a falcon, and so on. Two
ore gods were often combined, and new ones were
imported from Palestine and even further afield.

ūn , originally a local god of Thebes, later
e the god of all Egypt. He is usually represented
human figure with two high plumes on his head-dress.
as identified with the solar god Rē' of Heliopolis,
the ithyphallic god Mīn of Coptos, and even
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Osiris , the great god of the dead, was perhaps originally a Delta deity, but the chief centre of his worship was at Abydos. His usual head-dress is the crown of Upper Egypt flanked by two feathers.

Ptaḥ , and *Sakhmet* were the chief deities of Memphis. The former has the form of a mummy, with skull-cap, and holds a composite sceptre; the latter is lioness-headed.

Rēʿ , the Sun-god of Heliopolis, usually has a falcon's head, often crowned with the solar disk. It is difficult to distinguish his statuettes from those of Horus the Elder with whom he was sometimes identified.

Serapis was a late combination of Osiris and Apis which became very popular with the Greeks. He has many different forms.

Tewēret , the Thuēris of the Greeks, presided over births, and has the form of a pregnant hippopotamus.

Thoth , , , the god of Hermopolis (Ashmunein) was the god of writing and the sciences. He has the head of an ibis.

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Although many other gods are represented in the collection, the above are the most common and important. It is hoped that these brief notes will aid the visitor in identifying them —

4411.—Statuette of Amūn, identified with Bês, brandishing a mace

4415.—The goddess Mūt, with a worshipper before her—Serapeum, Saïte period.

4425.—Statuette of Amūn with two faces, that of the ram of Khnum, and that of the jackal of Anubis.

4429.—Fine bronze figure representing Nefertêm, a god of Memphis.—Serapeum, Sa

4430.—Statuette of Ubastet, cat- ing the ... and having a basket on

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4465.—Two serpents with human heads on a hollow stand. These are forms of the god Atūm.

4480.—Ptah, in the form of a mummy, holding his sceptre.

4486.—Lion headed goddess.

4490.—Bronze figure of the Apis bull, an incarnation of Ptah, mounted on a sled.

4491.—Fine statuette of the Apis bull (note the inverted triangle on his forehead). On the stand is a bilingual inscription in hieroglyphic and Carian.—Serapeum, XXVIth dynasty.

4492.—Apis bull, kneeling; an unusual posture.—Serapeum.

4493.—Osiris-Apis (Serapis) of bronze, standing with his bull's head covered with a head-cloth. On his forehead is an inverted triangle, the distinctive mark of Apis.—Serapeum, Saïte period.

4495.—Stela with a scene of Apis being transported to his tomb on a boat mounted on wooden wheels; the god is being mourned by Isis and Nephthys.—Kôm el-Fakhri XXVIth dynasty.

4496.—Stela from the Serapeum, dated to the reign of Necho.

4500.—Bronze breast-plate of the goddess Ubastet.

4510.—Baboon-headed Thōth wearing the lunar disk, and seated on a raised platform.

4512.—Thoth, ibis-headed, and holding in his beak the goddess Ma'ēt. He is flanked by two baboons.

4515.—Group representing Horus and Thoth standing and pouring water over a kneeling person.—Serapeum Saïte period.

4517.—Magnificent bronze figure inlaid with gold, representing Imhotep seated, with an unrolled papyrus on his knees

4600.—The Nile god, Hapi, holding the symbolic plants of Upper and Lower Egypt.—Serapeum, Saite period

4602.—God crowned with a five pointed star, perhaps Orion.—Serapeum Saite period

4610.—Bronze figure of Hathor, with the head of a cow.—Saite period

4613.—Selcis, in the form of a scorpion with human head and hands

4614 4615.—*Sacred rattles (sistra)*, emblems of the goddess Hathor bearing the names of Darius I and Apries

4632 4633.—*Menat* amulets with figures or emblems of Hathor

4634.—Bronze crowns and head dresses of the goddess Hathor

4635.—Limestone statue of the god Anhûret (Onuris) clothed in a long robe and a corselet of metallic scales, The head is missing.—Ptolemaic period

4636.—Pretty statuette of an ichneumon, seated on its haunches on the top of a column.—Sais

4658.—Stela featuring the Canaanite god Reshep, wh was introduced into Egypt at the beginning of the XVIIIt dynasty.—Mît-Rahîna (Memphis).

4659.—Stela featuring the Syrian goddess Qades standing naked on a lion.

4680.—Figure of diorite and electrum, representin Osiris beginning his resurrection. It is perhaps an image (one of the colossi seen by Herodotus in the temple of Saïs.- XXVIth dynasty.

4689.—Isis leaning backwards; her arms are fringe with wings.

4697.—Bronze breast-plate with head of Isis.

4698.—*Menat* on which is represented a figure of Isis suckling Horus.

4725.—A mummiform Osiris, flanked by Isis and Horus. Behind him is a little column surmounted by an uræus.—Serapeum, Saïte period.

4726.—Limestone statuette of a crocodile with falcon's head, representing Sebek-Rēʿ, the god of Kôm Ombo.

4750, 4751.—Two fine specimens of the so-called 'stelæ of Horus upon the crocodiles' or '*cippi* of Horus'. They were set up in houses that the god might prevent malevolent animals—lions, serpents, crocodiles, scorpions, etc.—from entering by seizing them as they tried to pass.—In addition,

the texts engraved on the stelæ helped to ward off these undesirable guests and served as a protection against their bites or stings.—4750 from Alexandria, 4751 from Mit Rahina.

4752.—Black granite statue with plinth of a priest Djed-her who knew the art of curing scorpion-stings, snake-bites, etc. To benefit his fellow men, he had his statue and its plinth covered with the magic spells which prevented the poison from taking effect. When anyone had been stung, all that was necessary was to pour water over statue, that water became imbued with the virtue of the spells, and one had only to scoop up the liquid which had run into the depression in the plinth and give it to the victim to drink, to effect the latter's cure.—[illegible] time of Philip Arrhidaeus, about [illegible] B.C.

4753-4765.—Ostraca, or drawings and [illegible] on stone, of which the Museum possesses a very large collection, mostly from the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes. While the workmen were cutting the royal [illegible] the rock for more than [illegible] metres, [illegible] fragments of limestone at the entrance of the [illegible] chambers on which they [illegible] sketches or [illegible] of their own [illegible] see No. [illegible]—

4766.—[illegible] drawing [illegible] of a king [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in black and coloured [illegible]

[illegible]—Rameses II [illegible] grasping [illegible] prisoners before [illegible]

[illegible]—[illegible] between a king and a queen in chariot.

[illegible]—Rameses II in his chariot taking prisoners.

[illegible]—Two soldiers wrestling.—XXth dynasty.

[illegible]—Sketch of a head, the red draft corrected in black.

[illegible]—Model of the gateway of a temple or private house.—Ptolemaic period.

5112.—Model of a door.—Ptolemaic period.

5113.—Model of a stairway.—Ptolemaic period.

5114-5118.—Models of columns.—Ptolemaic period.

5111.—Part of a small pyramid, of fine blue faience.—El-Qurnah, XVIIIth dynasty.

5115.—Frieze, [illegible] palace of Rameses III at [illegible]—[illegible] dynasty.

5117.—Plaque of [illegible] and negro prisoners [illegible] of Rameses III at [illegible]—[illegible] dynasty.

5125.—Small faience [illegible] fantastic birds called [illegible] II at Madinet Habu.—[illegible] dynasty.

5127.—Plaques similar to No. [illegible] from Tell-el-Yahudiya.—Delta.

5128.—Plaque of similar form to the preceding.—[illegible].

5129.—Plaque similar to No. 5117, from [illegible].—XXth dyansty.

5130.—Long wooden baulk which formed one of the sides of a sled which transported the coffin of Rameses V to his tomb.—Tombs of the Kings.

5135, 5136.—Frames containing faience disks which decorated the walls of a temple of Rameses III at Tell el-Yahudiya.—Delta, XXth dynasty.

5160.—Door of a tomb, of the midribs of palm-branches and mud.—Meir, XIIth dynasty.

5161.—Bronze [illegible].—Same period.

5129.—Bronze door-hinge bearing the name of King Psammetichus II.—XXVIth dynasty.

5207.—Bronze razors of various dates.

5216.—Axes of various dates.

5261.—Toilet tray or perfume-box shaped like a woman swimming and holding a goose whose body forms the receptacle.

5266.—Toilet spoon with the bowl, shaped like a 'cartouche', emerging from an open lotus.

5289.—Toilet spoon representing a dog with a fish in his mouth.

5290.—Toilet spoon representing a young woman standing in a boat and gathering lotuses.

5291.—Toilet spoon representing a bald slave carrying a large jar.

5300.—Curious group of a mother killing lice in her daughther's hair.

5320.—Calf lying down, hollowed out to form a perfume box; the head and the back of the animal form the cover —New Kingdom.

5323.—Kneeling man, of wood, carrying on his shoulder a pot for eye-salve.—El-Qurna, Thebes, XVIIIth dynasty



5300.—A Mother killing lice in her daughter's hair.

5129.—Bronze door-hinge bearing the name of King Psammetichus II.—XXVIth dynasty.

5207.—Bronze razors of various dates.

5216.—Axes of various dates.

5261.—Toilet tray or perfume-box shaped like a woman swimming and holding a goose whose body forms the receptacle.

5266.—Toilet spoon with the bowl, shaped like a 'cartouche', emerging from an open lotus.

5289.—Toilet spoon representing a dog with a fish in his mouth.

5290.—Toilet spoon representing a young woman standing in a boat and gathering lotuses.

5291.—Toilet spoon representing a bald slave carrying a large jar.

5300.—Curious group of a mother killing lice in her daughther's hair.

5320.—Calf lying down, hollowed out to form a perfume box; the head and the back of the animal form the cover —New Kingdom.

5323.—Kneeling man, of wood, carrying on his shoulder a pot for eye-salve.—El-Qurna, Thebes, XVIIIth dynasty



[illegible].—Kneeling man, carrying a pot.



[illegible]

;. 5327.—Two round pieces of painted parchment covered tambourines

,.—Small wooden tortoise, holding pins with dogs, from an XIth dynasty tomb at Dir'l' Abu'l Naga,

,.—Wooden lyre.—Meir, XIIth dynasty

,.—Barrel shaped drum The handles are decorated little palmettes in the style of the XVIIIth dynasty

0—Large wooden sled used to convey a boat (No 6) the river to *one of the pyramids of Dahshûr* The tians rarely used wheels in transporting heavy weights sled being almost invariably employed Even the ks *of Queen Hatshepsut are represented in the reliefs* Deir el Bahari as mounted on sleds

05 5306.—*Impressions of scarabs on mud, used to* the *shawabti* boxes of the Priests of Amun at Thebes

07 5309—*Sealings, similar to the preceding on which* the names of kings of the XXVIth dynasty, they were d to seal rolls of papyrus when tied up

5310—Vase bearing the name of Tuthmosis III. The ription under the name and royal titles states that the pacity was 21 *hin* The *hin* was thus about 0 45 litre — garâ, *XVIIIth* dynasty.

5511.—Great weight, with hemispherical top, weighing, according to its inscription, 260 *deben*, and bearing the name of King Taharqa (Tirhakah). The *deben* was about 91 grammes.—XXVth dynasty.

5512.—Weight in the form of a calf's head. The inscription of Seti, I, gives its weight as 300 *deben*. The chips on the neck are not accidental, but resulted from the maker knocking off small pieces to reduce it to the required weight —Grey granite, Ṣaqqâra, XIXth dynasty.

5513, 5514.—Bronze and silver measures for liquids with divisions marked as small as $\frac{1}{128}$, — XVIIIth dynasty

5519.—Part of a cubit measure with astronomical details. The cubit varied considerably during Egyptian history the average length being about 20·62 inches (O.H 524 m.) It was divided into seven 'palms', which in turn were divided into four 'digits'. In the present example the digits are also subdivided.—Saïs, XXVIth dynasty.

5561.—Terracotta statuette of a faun reclining on a wine-skin.—Naucratis, Græco-Roman period.

6000.—Small alabaster statuette of King Pepi II represented as Harpocrates. The right hand, now missing, was touching the lips. The attitude is very unusual for a king.—Ṣaqqâra, VIth dynasty.

6001.—Head of a granite statue from a maṣtaba at Giza.—IVth dynasty.

6002.—Three fine limestone statuettes of a man named Khekhi, from his tomb at Ṣaqqara. VIth dynasty.

6003 6006.—Four limestone heads, likenesses of the son daughter and other relatives of Chephren These heads never belonged to statues they were put in the tombs *beside the dead persons in order to ensure the recognition* of the latter in the hereafter Giza IVth dynasty

6007.—Granite coffin representing a house of a noble called *Urren* On the cover, *in sunk relief, is the representation* of a panther skin —Giza IVth dynasty

6008.—Statue of King Djoser in painted siliceous limestone It was found in place in a small stone chamber on the north side of the Step Pyramid It was during his reign that the imitation, in stone, of fine brickwork seems to have *originated*.—Saqqara, IIIrd dynasty

6009.—Base of a limestone statue of King Dj[illegible], bearing a dedicatory inscription by Imhotep (see p [illegible])

6010.—Niche from the mastaba of the dwarf [illegible]. The jambs are decorated with [illegible], especially that in which Seneb is shown carried [illegible] [illegible] dwarf must have been a man of [illegible] right jamb the number of [illegible] If we are to believe the [illegible] he had [illegible] cows 12 017 jackasses, [illegible] 10 103 sheep Dwarfs [illegible] wardrobes and [illegible] as goldsmiths It [illegible] for this since if a [illegible] he was employed [illegible] Seneb was perhaps [illegible]

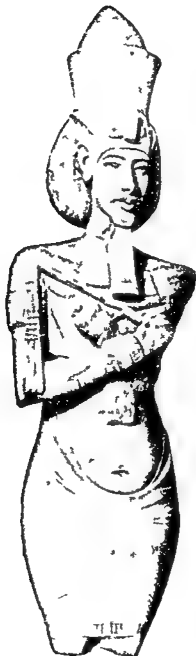
of Chief of all the Dwarfs of the Clothing. He married a lady who was a 'Royal Relative'. For his statuette, see No. 6055—Gîza, Vth dynasty.

6011.—Limestone figure of Ḥōtep, found in place in a little room in his funerary chapel at Ṣaqqâra. He is represented squatting, chin on knees, and buried in a cubical block. The position may originate from that taken up in a carrying chair (*see* Nos. 6010 and 6041) and it might, therefore, be the prototype of the New Kingdom statues *en paquet* (*cf.* No. 418).—XIIth dynasty.

6012.—Smaller figure of the same man as No. 6011, in grey granite.

6013, 6014.—Two red granite statues of Queen Ḥatshepsut, found at El-Deir el-Baḥari (Thebes). The queen is dressed as a man and wears a false beard. These formed part of a series, all of which were broken and buried by Tuthmōsis III.

6015. 6016.—Colossal statues of Amenōphis IV, which although of a date previous to the schism, and coming from Karnak, already show all the characteristics of the statues of this king after he changed his name to Akhenaten. They were found in 1925, on the site of a temple that he, during the earliest years of his reign, had erected to the Aten—the solar disk—some distance to the east of the great Temple of Amūn. They formed part of a series of such statues which stood against the pillars round a



601. — Akhen

peristyle court, and of which recent excavations have brought to light a considerable number After the king's death the temple was destroyed by the Priests of Amūn and the statues were broken up and buried, some at a depth of 7 metres

6017.—Part of a granite stela, dated to the fifth year of King Meneptah, commemorating his victories over the Libyans and the Peoples of the Sea The text gives the number of hands, etc, collected from the dead — Delta, XIXth dynasty

6018.—Group, in fine limestone, found at Abydos, representing King Harembab seated in company with the Osirian Triad (Osiris, Isis and Horus) —XIXth dynasty

6019.—Group, in dark granite, of the same character as the last, but smaller and in better condition, also from Abydos —XIXth dynasty

6020.—Fine limestone relief of the XXXth dynasty of the beginning of the Greek period (*cf* Nos 801 and 870)

6021.—Relief, the subject of which is connected with Mithra worship —Græco Roman period

6022.—Fine marble statue of a Roman orator, from Ihnâsya

6023.—Granite mummiform sarcophagus, re used for Bant'anta, a wife of Ramesses II The name of the original owner, a man, has not been discovered —XIXth dynasty, probably from Thebes (= No 6253)

6024.—Sarcophagus of quartzite made for Ḥatshepsut before she became 'King'. It was found in an unfinished tomb high up the face of a cliff in a lonely *wady* called the Valley of the Apes, to the south of the Tombs of the Kings. She was actually buried in sarcophagus No. 620.

6025.—Alabaster sarcophagus of Queen Ḥetepḥeres.—IVth dyansty.

In March 1925 an intact shaft, filled in with laid and mortared masonry, was discovered about 100 metres from the east side of the Great Pyramid at Gîza. When the filling of the shaft was removed it was found that the tomb-chamber at the bottom, more than 30 metres below ground, was also intact and contained a closed alabaster sarcophagus, the remains of a great golden canopy and of a quantity of other funerary furniture and boxes adorned or cased with gold, together with vessels of gold, copper alabaster and pottery, toilet implements of gold and other materials, silver anklets or bracelets, copper tools, etc. The bed, canopy and box for storing the bed-curtains bear the names and titles of King Snefru, father and predecessor of King Cheops builder of the Great Pyramid; but the inscriptions on other objects make it clear that the burial equipment is that of Queen Ḥetepḥeres, wife of Snefru and mother of Cheops. The sarcophagus was quite empty. The Canopic chest (No. 6047) was found walled up in a niche on one side of the chamber.

It is believed that the Queen's original tomb was elsewhere, probably at Dahshûr, and that, in consequence

f the tomb having been plundered, Cheops ordered the whole burial to be transferred to Giza · *See* Nos 6041 6047, 6160 6164, 6199, 6330

6026—Coffin of a royal prince, perhaps one of the sons of Ramesses III, found at Deir el Madina (Thebes) The face, finely modelled, appears to be a portrait

6027 6029—Necklaces and bracelets in gold and semi precious stones of the VIth and XIIth dynasties —From Saqqâra

6030—Fine pectoral of silver gilt and lapis lazuli, presenting the god Khnum seated on a lotus flanked by the goddesses Hathor and Mae t It belonged to a princess called Kama of the XXIIth dynasty—Tell el Muqdam, Delta

6031—Part of the ancient restorations of the Great Sphinx et Giza, consisting of fragments of the beard and the support between it and the throat Note also the casts of a fragment of the beard and the uræus from the brow, now in the British Museum

6032—Limestone weight from the Fayyûm, weighing 138 kg

6033—Great limestone sarcophagus of 'Ashait, one of the wives of a King Mentuhotpe of the XIth dynasty Like No 623 it was found in a pit under the paving of the XIth dynasty temple at El Deir el Bahari (Thebes) It should be noticed that the queen, to judge from

the scene inside, was much darker than the Egyptians. It is an excellent example of Middle Kingdom art before i attained its perfection in the XIIth dynasty.

6034.—Wooden coffin of ʿAshait found inside No. 6033. The mummification of ʿAshait was very perfectly carried out, and there was no incision on the left side as in the case of the New Kingdom royal mummies.

6035.—Leaf of a wooden door from a funeral chambe at Saqqâra with a dedication by the sons of the deceased mentioning the name of the sculptor, Ithu.—VIth dynasty

6036.—Mummiform coffin of Petosiris, High Priest of Thoth at Hermopolis Magna about the end of the IVth century B.C.; it is inlaid with very delicate hieroglyphs of glass mosaic. The inscription gives his numerous titles and identifies each member of his body with that of a particular deity. Petosiris had a very fine tomb resembling a temple, decorated with scenes both in Egyptian and Greek styles.—Tûna el-Gabal.

6037. 6038.—Composite sphinxes of Græco-Roman date (No. 6037 from Coptos, Upper Egypt).

6039.—Very fine uninscribed limestone sarcophagus in the form of a house, from the maṣṭaba of a Vth dynasty noble named Raʿwer at Gîza. Its thickness is remarkable.

6040.—Fine head, of green volcanic rock, of an early XVIIIth dynasty king. It was discovered in the foundations of the pylon of Amenōphis III at Karnak.

6041 6047.—Objects from the tomb of Queen Hetepheres (*see* Nos 6025, 6160 6164, 6199)—Giza, IXth dynasty —

6041.—Carrying chair. Only the gold is ancient, the wooden parts of the chair as found were either completely decayed, or shrunk to about one sixth of their original volume, and could not be used in the reconstruction The framework was of a brown wood, perhaps cedar (of Lebanon), the strips bearing the inscriptions were of a black wood, represented by ebony in the reconstruction Four pieces of the wood were perfectly preserved in a shrunken state, and permitted an exact reconstruction of the chair, the only doubtful points being whether the ends of the framing of the floor were rectangular or mitred, the length, within the centimetres, of the carrying poles, and the exact size of one mortise

6042.—Alabaster vases and dishes

6043.—Gold beaker and two gold toilet dishes

6044.—Copper ewer and basin.

6045.—Copper tools left by the workmen in the tomb

6046.—Box containing eight small alabaster vases each inscribed with the name of the perfumed ointment which it contained. The woodwork had almost completely perished, but that shown is an exact reconstruction based on the fragments of the original

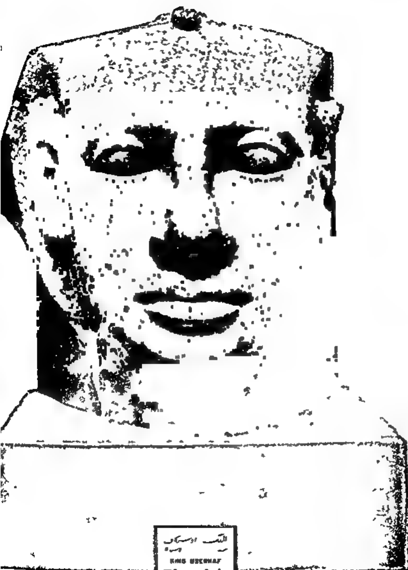
6047.—Alabaster Canopic chest. It is a remarkable fact that although over 5,000 years have elapsed since the viscera were placed in the chest, much of the fluid (water and soda) in which they were steeped (visible through the glass) still remains in three of the compartments.

6049.—Granite statue of King Senusret III. Several portraits of this king are known (Nos. 10, 340 and 6149), all of which show the same general peculiarities, shared to some extent by his son Amenemḥet III (Nos. 6061 and 6259).—El-Madamûd, XIIth dynasty.

6050.—Four heads which were made either to engage in a wall or to form part of the base of a statue. They are of the IIIrd dynasty and were found in a pit at Ṣaqqâra *cf.* Nos 502 and 505).

6051.—Colossal red granite head, probably from a sphinx of King Userkaf of the Vth dynasty. No other remains of a colossal human statue of the early period are known. It is remarkable that, although the rest was completely broken up, the features are intact. The head bears evidence of being unfinished.—The 'Ruined Pyramid', Ṣaqqâra.

6052.—Colossus of Queen Ḥatshepsut. It was found in a quarry near the temple of El-Deir el-Baḥari together with a number of other statues and sphinxes of granite and limestone. It appears that when Ḥatshepsut's co-regent and successor Tuthmōsis III obtained control of



6051 —Head of King Userkaf

Egypt, he broke up the queen's statues in her temple and hurled them down into the quarry This monument has been put together from over a hundred pieces

6053—Semitic deities from Saqqâra, dating perhaps to about the VIth century B C They are of plaster and their attitudes are quite different from Egyptian figures The arms were made separate from the bodies

6054—Inscriptions from the turquoise quarries of Sarabît el Khâdim, in Sinai Their interest lies in the fact that they are the earliest alphabetic script yet known and it is believed that they form a link between Egyptian hieroglyphic writing and the 'Phœnician' alphabet, of which the European alphabet is a descendant Their date is still uncertain, some consider them to be of the Middle Kingdom, but the more general opinion places them in the New Kingdom or later

6055—Group representing the dwarf Seneb, Chief of all the Dwarfs of the Clothing, his wife Senetyotes and his two children Aulbni Khufu and Ankhma Djadefre' It was found, together with the little model offerings and offering vases, in the stone box shown with it, which was embedded in the brickwork of his tomb at Gîza For the niche from his tomb, *see* No 6010

6056—Upper part of a private altar in the form of a pylon, from a house at El 'Amarna King Akhenaten with his family are represented worshipping the sun-XVIIIth dynasty.

6057.—Very fine red quartzite head of a princess, showing the deformation so frequently found in statues and sculptures of Akhenaten and his family (*cf.* Nos. 476 and 477).

6058 *A-B.*—Foundation deposits: little bricks of different materials, brick moulds, little models of tools in wood and metal, often bearing the 'cartouche' of the king, small faience plaques, rough terracotta vases, etc., which were placed under the foundations of buildings to preserve the names of the kings who constructed them.

6059 *A, B,*—Objects of the 'Badarian period', so called from its remains having been first found in the district of El-Badâri. These remains are anterior to what has hitherto been called Predynastic, and the culture which produced them is the oldest so far known in Egypt. Its most important feature is the pottery, the usual forms being deep or shallow bowls, often flat-bottomed and covered with fine ripples. In some of the best examples the ware is almost as thin and fine as a porcelain cup. Coarser ware was also used for cooking and for storing grain. The style of the pottery eventually led to the earliest Predynastic forms.

The Badarian people made linen in small pieces, but their usual clothing was finally tanned leather, sometimes stitched into garments. Their ornaments were ivory bracelets, strings of shells obtained from the shore of the Red Sea, and beads made from coloured pebbles. It is probable that the blue-glazed stonebeads were not made

the Badarians, but were acquired by trade, since they
pierced by a metal tool and the glaze is coloured by
per. Metal was very scarce in this period and copper
ds were worn as precious jewellery. [illegible]
also found, together with the slates of [illegible]
ms, on which the green eye-paint was ground.

The tools and weapons were of flint, either roughly or
ely worked according to their intended use. The best
nt knives have not the wonderful [illegible] of the art
uch followed, but delicately chipped winged arrow-
ads are typical of the period.

The distance of some of the village sites from the nearest
esent-day water-supply, and the remains on these sites
large trees, where no tree now will grow, combine with
er evidence to suggest that the Badarians lived when
climate of Egypt was wetter than it is now, a period
uch may be placed at not later than 4000 B.C. if the
ological evidence at present available is brought into
nsideration.

5060.—Scarabs of faience, steatite, carnelian, lapis-
uli and other materials. The scarab was the emblem
the sun-god Kheperi and was a popular form of amulet
m the end of the Old Kingdom onwards. Apart from
coration pure and simple, they frequently had the names
d titles of their owners engraved on them and thus
rved as seals. Others (Nos 3353–3362) were placed
the heart and bore a spell from the *Book of the Dead*
juring the heart not to rise up as a witness against the

deceased in the presence of the Divine Judges. Others again recorded some notable event, such as the slaying of 102 lions by Amenōphis III or the latter's marriage to Queen Tyi.

The smaller scarabs were worn on rings, necklaces, on the arms and even on the legs. Some bear the names and titles of the king; others those of a god. Some have merely some signs meaning 'luck' or the like, while many have only decorative designs.

This collection, although not the largest, is representative, and contains some of the finest individual examples known.

6061.—Very fine dark granite statue of King Amenemḥēt III, who carried out extensive drainage works in the Fayyûm. The profile should be noted. The hieroglyphs forming the name of the god Amûn, which enters into that of the King, were erased under Akhenaten and restored at a later period.—Karnak, XIIth dynasty.

6062-6072.—Funerary statuettes. These figures are in two kinds: (1) Small statuettes, often mummiform in shape, with or without inscriptions. When inscriptions are found on them, they usually give the name and titles of the deceased together with a prayer for offerings. (2) Small figures, often enclosed in model coffins, inscribed with a magical text. They were called *shawabti*-figures which seem to mean figures made of persea-wood. In later times the word was misread *ushebti* or 'Answerer'

l it is by this name that the figures are popularly known. e inscription reads —

O shawabti *figure of So and so, if So and so is summoned or appointed to do any work that has to be done in the Underworld, you must prevent this on his behalf, as a man doing his duty, you must present yourself at any time at which work is to be done—to cultivate the marshland, to irrigate the dry land, to transport sand to the East or to the West—"Here I am! I will do it!" you must say*

There are many variants of this text, which is also the VIth Spell of the *Book of the Dead*, but they all show very clearly the purpose of the figure The deceased being the subject of Osiris 'the King of those who are yonder' (i e the departed souls) as he was during life the subject of the king, was liable to work in the world to come just as he had done in this, but the *shawabti* figure acted as his substitute by virtue of its magical text

6062 —Collection of the earliest funerary statuette dating from the XIIth to the XVIIth dynasties

6063.—Specimens of *shawabti* figures from the XIIIth to the early XVIIIth dynasties Some are enclosed, in miniature coffins

6064.—XVIIIth dynasty *shawabti*-figures

..ing model cakes and other offerings One of the ..mmonest moulds of this type was that of the *benu* bird ..., perhaps the phœnix of the Greeks

6076 —Gold or silver gilt objects which formed part ..the treasure of the temple of Dendera, they were stolen ..antiquity and found buried in the temple precincts ..arge hollow falcon which contained a mummy of a bird, ..atuettes of Isis and Horus, mirrors, etc All these objects ..ate from the last century before our era, and the style ..very debased

6077 6086 —Models found in the tomb of a noble called ..leketre, near the temple of El Deir el Bahari at Thebes — ..Ith dynasty —

6077 —Boat with sail In the cabin, under the bed is the owner's trunk

6078 —Kitchen boat with pieces of meat hung from the mast The cook may be seen tending the fire

6079 —Boat in which Meketre' is seated

6080 —Group showing a review of cattle by the owner and his secretarial staff One servant, perhaps accused of some fault, is standing before the master

6081 —Painted wooden statuette of a maidservant carrying vases in a basket on her head and a goose in her hand

6082.—Pleasure garden, with a pool in the ... surrounded by sycamore-fig trees. At the e... a verandah supported by columns. The door... windows on the outside and the waterspouts ... be noted.

6083.—Carpenter's workshop. In the centre ... man sawing wood, and it should be noted th... makes the cutting stroke by pulling the saw to... him. The chest, which was sealed with mud ... was the impress of a scarab, contained the sp... shown outside.

6084.—Spinners and weaves working in a court...

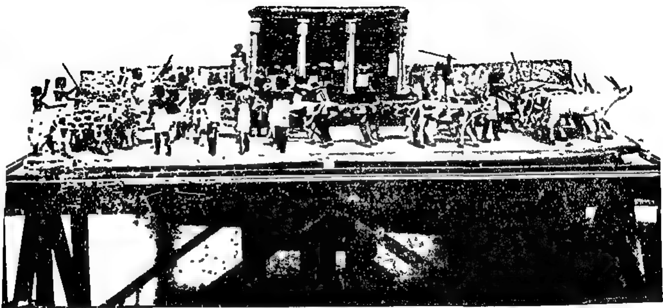
6085.—Two fishing boats dragging a net ... models of some of the commoner forms of Ni...

6086.—Boat propelled by paddles. In the ... is the owner receiving a report from the ...

6087.—Alabaster Canopic jars from Dahshûr. I... be remarked that the Canopic jars were placed in ... four near the sarcophagus and contained the visce... the mummy, embalmed separately.

6088.—Funerary figures and other objects fr... pyramids of the Ethiopian kings at Nûri and Kur... Dongola.—Sudân, VIIth to IVth centuries ...

6089.—Collection of monuments found in Egy... bearing inscriptions in foreign languages, such as ... Palmyrene, Aramaic and Babylonian.



6080 —Review of cattle

090, 6091.—Monuments found in Nubia, belonging inly to the 'Meroitic' civilisation which was contemary with the Ptolemys and Romans The inscriptions in a special alphabetic writing and up to the present ro been only partially deciphered

6092 A B—Coffins of the priests and priestesses of mûn

When the priests of Amun were hiding the mummies the great kings in secret spots, they tried to protect e bodies of their own guild from thieves, and buried em with similar precautions In 1891, the Antiquities epartment discovered, in front of the temple of El Deir Bahari, an ancient tomb in which, during the XXIth ynasty, 153 coffins of priests and priestesses of that eriod had been interred The coffins were generally ouble or triple Many were presented by the Egyptian lovernment to foreign museums They are of a more r less uniform type, being usually ornamented with polychrome designs and inscriptions and covered with a varnish which has now turned yellow The scenes are very varied, however, and are of great interest to students of mythology

6093 A-D—Fans of plam leaves, sandals and specimens of materials found in the coffins of the priests and priestesses of Amûn Carpet of the XVIIIth dynasty from El Qurna

6110.—Waxed tablets for writing on with a s[illegible] mummy labels.

6111.—Bronze statuettes of gods and men.

6112.—Vases, bottles, amphoræ, bowls and [illegible] Blown glass was not known before the Roman p[illegible]

6113.—Terracotta statuettes of Roman d[illegible] presenting deities (especially Harpocrates) and [illegible] persons.

6115.—House furniture of various dynasties; c[illegible] with leather, reed and string seats; three-and four-[illegible] stools; leather-seated folding stools; bed-frames; etc.

6116.—Magnificent uræus, of gold inlaid with carn[illegible] lapis-lazuli and turquoise. The head is of lapis-lazuli [illegible] the eyes of garnet. It was found in some rubbish in a room adjoining the burial-chamber of the Pyramid of Senusret II at El-Lâhûn, at the entrance to the Fay[illegible] having evidently been left by the ancient plunderers [illegible] XIIth dynasty.

6117–6131.—Specimens of the flora and fauna of An[illegible] Egypt. Here are exhibited the mummies of anim[illegible] some entire skeletons which have been reconstructed [illegible] the bones taken from such mummies. Most of [illegible] belong to the Ptolemaic period, but some examples [illegible] to the XXth dynasty and even further. Examinat[illegible] the skeletons has proved that the animals living [illegible]

and more were exactly similar to those existing our own time, and there have been no anatomical difications —

6117.—Mummies of crocodiles 5 metres long

6118.—Painted wooden chest which contained ibis mummies

6120.—Mummies and skeletons of monkeys, dogs and jackals, with some of their wooden coffins

6121.—Skull of 1st dynasty donkey—Tarkhân

6122—Mummies, skeletons and coffins, mostly of cats

6123, 6124—Mummies, covered with gilded cardboard, of rams, sacred to the god Khnûm, their cemetery was on the island of Elephantine, opposite Aswân

6125—Skeletons of gazelles and goats

6127.—Selections of seeds and grain from ancient tombs It may here be remarked that corn actually found in Egyptian tombs never germinates

6128.—Mummies and skeletons of birds of prey

6129.—Mummies and skeletons of the ibis, with the pottery vases, painted in bright colours, which served as their coffins

6130.—Fish, shells, serpents, insects, and carapaces of Nile turtles

6131.—Mummy of a fine specimen of *Lates N*... the *'aha'*-fish of the ancient Egyptians and the ... of the Nile fishermen. It has always been ... for the excellence of its flesh, and in acient ... two men are sometimes represented bringing in ... fish slung from a pole borne on their shoulders. ... though this specimen is well-grown it is by no ... a record; one caught in 1924 at Aswân, on a ... line, was nearly 7 feet in length and weighed ... This species of fish was held sacred at Esna, the G... Latopolis.

6132.—Model of a typical XVIIIth dynasty house ... El-'Amarna under the "heretic king" Akhenaten. The ground-plans of similar houses have been recovered, and every detail is vouched for by scenes on tomb-walls and objects found in the houses. The most recent excavations, however, seem to show that the right-hand side of the garden, as seen from the gateway, was occupied by a ... chapel or shrine.

6133.—Series of statues found in the tomb of Ni... Pepi at Meir: man roasting a goose, women grinding ... between two stones, bakers kneading bread, peasant ... the damp earth in which his feet sink up to the ankles, servant carrying bagage, beer-making, etc.—VIth dyn...

6134.—Leather braces, which were the priestly in... in the XXIst and XXIInd dynasties.—El Deir el-B... Thebes.

6135.—The Scribe Penanhûret, of the time of Amenôphis II, kneeling and holding the royal surveying cord, surmounted by the ram headed symbol of the god Amûn — Abydos, XVIIIth dynasty

6136 *A C*—Fragments of faience inlay and the moulds and pigments used in their manufacture from the remains of a palace of Ramsesses II at Qantîr, near Faqûs—Delta, XIXth dynasty

6137.—Two pieces of faience, which appear to be from different groups, and which when complete, represented lions biting off the heads of prisoners, from the palace of Ramesses II at Qantîr (*see* the preceding)

6138.—Painted limestone statue of the Chief of the Physicians, Ni'ankhro' The unnatural attitude in which he is represented is known in no other statue — Giza, Vth dynasty

6139.—Painted limestone sphinx of Queen Hatshepsut, from her temple at El Deir el Bahari (Thebes) Its resemblance to the Tanis sphinxes (*see* No 507) indicates either that his queen revived a form of an earlier age, or that two kinds of sphinxes were made concurrently, a lion with the head of the king and a lion with the royal face only —XVIIIth dynasty

6140.—Plaster sphinxes used as votive offerings to the Great Sphinx at Giza —Roman date

6141.—Foundation deposit of alabaster vases [illegible] tools, dated to the reign of Amenōphis II; [illegible] the great Sphinx at Gîza.—XVIIIth dynasty.

6142.—Dark granite sarcophagus of a Priest of [illegible] called 'Ankh-hōr, covered with scenes from the [illegible] *That which is in the Underworld.* The figures [illegible] those on the outside of the rounded end are at [illegible] stages of completion.—Samannûd, Delta. Ptolem[illegible]

6143.—Table of limestone surrounded by lions' [illegible] possibly a kind of altar, which may have played a [illegible] the ceremony known as the *Ḥeb-sed.*—Step Pyr[illegible] Ṣaqqâra, IIIrd dynasty.

6144, 6145.—Two pink granite sphinxes of Th[illegible] sis III; from his festival temple at Karnak. Although [illegible] formed a pair, many minor differences may [illegible] in their technique and finish. The beards and [illegible] restored.—XVIIIth dynasty.

6146.—Large pink granite sphinx of the Middle K[illegible] The head and face have been almost entirely [illegible] inscriptions added by Ramesses II.—Tanis.

6147.—Outer sarcophagus of pink granite, of a [illegible] named Pa-ra'messu, found in a large tomb at Kôm [illegible] Ghurâb, at the entrance to the Fayyûm. The in[illegible] have been changed or added to, either because Pa-ra'[illegible] became a royal prince calling himself Ra'me[illegible]

ecause that prince usurped the sarcophagus He , have been a son of Seti I who died young, as the nents of the bones found with it showed —(For the r sarcophagus, *see* No 6312) XIXth dynasty

148 —Head of King Shabaka formerly believed to be t of Senusret II —Karnal, XXVth dynasty

149 —Upper part of a dark granite statue of King nusret III, from the temple of Mentuhotpe at El Deir Bahari Several almost similar statues were found ich seem to represent the king at different ages, some of se are now in the Brit sh Museum For other portra ts ds of this king, *see* Nos 10, 340 and 6019

6150 — Gigantic wooden coffin of Queen Meritamūn, the XVIIIth dynasty Its resemblance to those of mōse nefertiri (No 3892) and of 'Ah hotpe II (No 3872) ould be noted It was found at El Deir el Bahari, d contained a smaller coffin (No 6151) and the mummy hin it Like the mummies in the hiding place of Deir el Bahari (Nos 3852 *et seq*), it had been rewrapped der King Pinūtem II After that time the burial s not disturbed

6151 —Inner coffin of Queen Meritamūn (*see* preced number)

6152 —Painted granite sphinx of Queen Hatshepsut, troyed by her successor Tuthmōsis III and thrown o a quarry (*cf* No 6052 —El Deir el Bahari, XVIIIth nasty

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615* —Painted granite sphinx of Queen Hatshepsut, destroyed by her successor Tuthmōsis III and thrown nto a quarry (*cf* No 6052 —El Deir el Bahari, XVIIIth dynasty

6153.—Colossal kneeling statue of Queen Hatshepsut found with Nos. 6152 and 6184. The face, left foot, right arm and hands have been restored.

6154.—Very fine seated statuette of a noble from El-'Amarna, a striking example of the technique under the 'heretic king' Akhenaten.—XVIIIth dynasty.

6155.—Curious toy of painted limestone, representing three monkeys playing at charioteers and horses in a chariot mounted on wheels.—El'Amarna, XVIIIth dynasty.

6156.—Red granite sarcophagus of a 'King's Son', named Djadef-Khufu, from a IVth dynasty tomb at Giza. Like No. 44, it is meant to represent a house, and is apparently unfinished.

6157.—Two pairs of ivory objects of unknown use from a cemetery at Tura. — 1st dynasty.

6158 A, B.—Two colossal quartzite statues of a Mid... gdom king, probably Senusr... rped by Ram... I. The face and the front... ead-dress ha... entirely recent.—Ihnasya. ...

6159.—Stelæ from Armant, ... ording t... dates of birth and death of the ... d Bu... who were worshipped there.— ... Bu... periods.

6160-6164 —Reconstructed furniture of Queen Het 'heres In these objects the wood, and that only, is modern, but it has fortunately been possible to reproduce forms of the originals with great accuracy —Giza, h dynasty (see also Nos 6025, 6041 6047, 6109 and , 0) —

6160 —Head rest The upper portion is overlaid with gold, the lower parts are covered with silver leaf

6161 —Arm-chair

6162 —Bed, with foot rest inlaid with faience

6163 -Box which contained the anklets or bracelets of the queen (No 6164), on the cover is an inscription to that effect, together with her name and titles

6164 —Anklets or bracelets of graduated size which were found in the preceding They are of silver, inlaid with designs in semi precious stones, the leading motif being the butterfly They are mounted on a peculiar holder

6165 —Objects from burials known among Egyptologists as Pan grave, so called from the shallow, almost circular pits in which they are found Little is known of the Pan-grave people, but their pottery and other objects show strong affinities with those found in the Nubian graves of the Middle Kingdom It appears that there were small colonies of this people scattered over Upper Egypt during the Second Intermediate Period, who differed both in race

and in customs from the Egyptians. The obj[illegible] include pottery, bead. leather bags and [illegible] of hide garments and decorated animal [illegible] El-Nazla el-Mustagidda, near El-Badâri. [illegible]

6166.—Foundation deposit of King Seti I [illegible] temple at Abydos, consisting of [illegible] models of hoes, knives, chisels and adze-[illegible], beads, pieces of sandstone which some believe to [illegible] also representations in gold foil of trussed [illegible] heads, joints of meat and trussed birds.

6167.—Granite apex from an obelisk of [illegible] Although the royal figure has been erased, [illegible] Tuthmōsis III (*cf.* No. 6052), the inscription [illegible] *her* instead of to *him*, making the attribution [illegible] certain. The slope is abnormally steep.

6168.—Upper part of a pink granite obelisk of [illegible] Rameses II. At certain times in the day, it [illegible] that the sculptor began to cut the hieroglyph[illegible] face facing the wrong direction. It may be [illegible] the inscriptions on obelisks always read away fr[illegible] gateway and the pylon towers. Tanis, XIXth dyn[illegible]

6169.—Limestone statue of King Tut'ankh[illegible] Karnak. The middle part has been restored.

6170.—Very fine painted limestone sarcophag[illegible] unknown noble of the IVth dynasty. Like No. [illegible] presents a large house. On the lid, partly [illegible] partly cut, is the representation of a panther-skin[illegible]

6171 — Grey granite sarcophagus of Meres'ankh the 'Golden haired Queen' It appears not to have been completely finished — Gîza, IVth dynasty

6172 — Relief from the mastaba of Queen Meres'ankh (for whose sarcophagus, *see* No 6171), representing that queen (the larger head) and another lady of the royal family — Gîza, IVth dynasty

6173 6174 — Two basalt pyramidia from the unfinished pyramid of an unknown king of the end of the Middle Empire No 6173 lacks only the final polishing and inscribing, which would have been carried out after it had been put into its place No 6174 is at a less advanced stage of completion, and guide lines in red paint can still be traced upon it It is not clear why two pyramidia should have been found at one pyramid in this case, since such objects are generally held to be capstones of pyramids — Ṣaqqâra (South)

6175 — Basalt pyramidion of King Khendjer, assembled from fragments found at the foot of his pyramid It is of importance as it furnishes the almost complete titulary of the King, most of which was previously unknown The curious projection on the under surface should be noted — Saqqâra, Late Middle Kingdom

6176 — Basalt statuette, from the pyramid temple of King Khendjer (*cf* No 6175), and almost certainly representing that king — Saqqâra (South), Late Middle Kingdom

6192.—Collection of model boats of the VIth dynasty from Ṣaqqâra (South).

6193.—Pink granite sarcophagus, unique from the fact that, for some unknown reason, it had been the intention to saw off the excess stone from the bottom to form a lid, which broke during the process. When used, the defective portion was supported on stones.—Gîza. IVth dynasty.

6194.—Coffin of the high-priest of Amûn, Ḥarmakh[illegible] from an embalmer's cache at El-Deir el-Baḥari (Thebes). It is likely that it was never used for burial, but rather for exhibiting the mummy to relatives and friends, possibly at a banquet as related by Herodotus. The high priest's mother was a hitherto unknown queen called Me[illegible]. About the XXVIth dynasty.

6195.—Gold and silver ingots found in a pottery vase in a house-ruin at El-'Amarna.

6196.—Vase with lid in which the ingots, mentioned above, were found.

6197.—Series of five stelæ, four of them double, separated by partitions, from a family tomb of the XIth dynasty at Ṣaqqâra. In front of each is a table of offerings. No other example of such a series has hitherto been found.

6198.—Fore part of a painted granite sphinx of Queen Ḥatshepsut from the same quarry as Nos. 6013, [illegible]

6052, 6139, 6152, 6153 and 6184 The great difference in the proportions of the face between this and No 6152 is remarkable

6199 —Frame of the canopy of Queen Hetepheres, bearing the titulary of her husband, King Snefru As is the case with the other furniture of that queen (Nos 6041, 6160, 6163 and 6330), only the gold is ancient A feature of this magnificent monument is the difference in quality of workmanship in the two vertical inscriptions Visitors should study the photographs of the tomb as it was found, where the poles of the canopy can be seen on the sarcophagus, to realize the magnitude of the task of restoration Their attention is also called to the description furnished by the Boston Harvard Expedition

6200 —Pottery and flints from a large prehistoric settlement near Beni Salama (Merimda), 51 kilos, N W of Cairo, on the desert edge From the complete absence of copper, it is inferred that these remains are of the neolithic age, and that therefore the hut bases in which they were found, are the oldest buildings so far discovered in Egypt There is a close affinity with the earlier of the Fayyûm cultures (*see* U 51, Case P)

6201 —Ivory male figure from an Amratian or early predynastic grave at El Mahasna, near *Abydos* This, with the exception of a crude Badarian figurine, is the oldest human figure in the Museum.

6202.—Antiquities from Ballâna and Qusṭul, south of Abu Simbel, discovered by the Archæological Survey of Nubia, 1931-1932. A cemetery, dating mainly from the early Byzantine period, contained a number of tombs consisting of a pit with a series of bricked chambers, approached by a sloping ramp, and covered by a large tumulus, sometimes as much as 18 metres high.

The bodies were clad in leather garments, and food and personal possessions were placed in the various chambers. The doors of the tombs were of wood covered with gilt bronze. The owners' war-horses, with silver harness, were pole-axed on the ramp; and slaves were killed, and cows and camels slaughtered in the same way.

The identity of these people is not yet certain. They were most probably what classical authors call the Blemmyes, a warlike tribe which gave much trouble to Rome for some centuries. Their connections are in the main southern; they seem to have had Nubian slaves; and the many injuries shown by the bodies and the quantity of weapons found, indicate their character.

6203.—Axe-head of cast copper of the Middle Predynaṣtic age; one of the oldest metal tools to be discovered in Egypt. It weighs over 3 lbs., and contains a slight natural alloy of nickel. It is possibly an importation from Syria or Mesopotamia.

6204.—Stela of Ramesses II from Tanis. It is dated in the 400th year of a Hyksos king Set 'a pehti nūb, and is remarkable for being the only Pharaonic monument on which an era is recorded.

6205.—Colossal statue of painted quartzite, which may represent Tut'ankhamūn. It has been inscribed by Eye and usurped by Haremhab. — From the mortuary temple of Eye, Madinet Habu.

6206-6211.—Sculptures discovered at El 'Amarna in 1933. —

6206.—Unfinished quartzite head of Queen Nefertete (?). The outlining of the features in black should be noticed.

6207.—Profile in quartzite intended for inlaying. It shows very delicate modelling and may represent King Akhenaten.

6208.—Plaster head, no doubt a sculptor's study. It seems to be intended for the queen.

6209.—Another *sculptor's study* in plaster. The features resemble those of Akhenaten.

6210.—A very remarkable limestone fragment of a statuette. The right arm, though broken away, can be seen to have been raised in a most unconventional way.

6211.—Sculptor's study of two royal heads in sunk relief, perhaps Akhenaten and Smenkhkerē'.

6212.—Head in yellow quartzite from Memphis. It is obviously of the style of El-'Amarna and must represent some member of Akhenaten's family.

6213.—A small limestone head of unknown provenance, apparently of the 'Amarna school. It is thought to be a portrait of King Eye.

6214.—Statue in hard black wood of fine work. It comes from Ṣaqqâra (South), and represents a vizier of the VIth dynasty, named Ne-ḥeb-sed-Neferkera'.

6215.—Seated statue of Amenemḥēt I in red granite, probably originally from Mendes. The facial resemblance to the other statue of this king (No. 625, placed above) will be noted.

6216.—Sandstone stela dated in the fourth year of Amenemḥêt III. It records that a 'trusty treasurer', Si-Ubastet was sent out to bring in precious material from far out in the Western Nubian Desert, where the diorite and amethyst quarries were found in 1933.

6217.—Great quartzite block with five heads of captives. From a temple of Ramesses II.—Tanis.

6218 6224 —Objects of the XIIth dynasty from tombs n the vicinity of the pyramids of El Lisht —

6218 —*Remarkable ivory group representing three* dwarfs mounted on a stand, into which they fit loosely so that they can be made to pirouette by means of strings pulled from one end The tomb shaft in which they were found contained objects exclusively of the XIIth dynasty, otherwise a much later date would have been attributed to the group It will be noticed that one of the figures has recesses on its head for the attachment of horns It appears to have formed part of a box

6219 —Bracelet of carnelian and lapis lazuli beads with gold spacers and clasps The arrangement of the beads as regards material is conjectural, as the original string has perished

6220 —Bracelet consisting of gold imitations of the pods of the acacia tree and beads of lapis lazuli

6221 6223 —Faience figurines, all terminating at the knees with different kinds of garments and hair dressing It is uncertain whether they were dolls or cult-objects

6224 —Limestone gargoyle in the form of a lion's head The modern plaster additions show the manner in which it was built into the cornice — From the north chapel of the south pyramid of El Lisht

6225-6242.—Objects from New Kingdom tombs in the necropolis of Deir el-Madîna (Thebes) :—

6225.—Horn, terminating in a wooden spoon and closed at the other end by a wooden stopper. An analysis of the contents showed that it had contained some form of oil. Its use is uncertain.

6226.—Basket and lid made from coloured grasses, strongly resembling those made in the Sudân at the present day.

6227.—Imitation basket and lid made of plaster strengthened with linen and painted.

6228.—Very fine blue faience bowl with flower and fish designs. It was found in a basket with the stand shown beside it, though the two may not have been used together.

6229.—Painted wooden statuette of a woman, contained in a wooden shrine with a sliding front. The beads were found as they are now exhibited.

6230.—Bronze razor with a wooden handle. This is one of the most perfect examples known and has not been cleaned in any way.

6231.—Bronze mirror with a wooden handle; like No. 6230, the bronze surface is exactly as it was found.

6232.—Basket containing a woman's toilet articles, including a needle in its papyrus 'case', some



6236 — A monkey eating



6239 — A cat driving a flock of geese

thread, two combs, reeds and other containers for eye paint (*kohl*) and sticks for applying it The specimen of eye paint shown consists of galena

6233.—Netting needle with its original string wound on it

6234—Musical instrument having a sound box made from the carapace of a tortoise with leather stretched over it With it is its plectrum

6235 —Musical pipe, played by blowing over the end Although it has only three holes grouped near the end, it does not follow that it was impossible to play some kind of scale on it

6236-6242.—One of the finest series of ostraca ever found, those painted in various colours being extremely rare They represent a monkey eating (6236), a man holding a stick and walking in front of a bull (6237), a lion biting off the head of a bound prisoner, a well known motif (6238), a cat driving a flock of geese (6239), two monkeys climbing a date-palm (6240), a hyæna and a crocodile apparently in dispute over a fish (6241) and a hunting scene showing an ibex and other antelopes, a lion and dogs (6242)

6243 —Panel from a wooden box representing King Pepi II between Horus and Hathor The figures and designs are painted and gilt on gesso —Saqqâra (south area), VIth dynasty

6244.—Scarab commemorating the slaying of 102 lions by King Amenōphis III. Other specimens are known in this and other museums. It will be noticed that one of the king's cartouches, which contained the name of the god Amūn, has been erased under the heretic King Akhenaten.—El-'Amarna, XVIIIth dynasty.

6245.—Unique group representing the rare hawk-god Hurun protecting King Ramesses II. The figure representing the king forms a rebus of his name, the sun-disk, the child and the reed, reading Raʿ-mes-su. The face of the god has been broken and replaced in ancient times by one of limestone painted black.—Tanis, XIXth dynasty.

6246.—Scene representing a block of stone mounted on a sled and drawn by three yoke of oxen. The two drivers are probably foreigners. No other similar scene is known. From the Maʿsara quarries; time of Amasis I.

6247–6249.—Three frescoes of the Roman period from Hermopolis (Tûna el-Gabal). No.6247 depicts the legend of Oedipus. On the right he kills his father Laios, watched by the goddess Agnoia (Misapprehension). On the left he solves the riddle put to him by the Sphinx in the presence of the goddesses Zetema (The Problem) and Thebes. No. 6248 shows Electra in mourning and in an attitude of despair before the tomb of her father Agamemnon. In the background Orestes and Pylades are seen approaching. No. 6249, which is very badly preserved, illustrates the episode of the Horse of Troy. They date to about the beginning of the IInd century A.D.



6250.—Statue from Sakha Dionysos (?)

6250 —Bronze statue from Sakha (3 kms south of Kafr el Sheykh, in the Delta) Sakha, the ancient Xois and the capital of the Xoite nome, was an important town in Græco Roman times and many coins and jewels have been found in its ruins The statue was discovered at the end of 1934 in the course of levelling part of the site for cultivation *It was lying among the ruins of* Roman baths, of which it may have been part of the decoration

It represents a young god probably Apollo, but possibly Dionysos The presence of minute horns and the loss of the attributes which he held in each hand, render identification difficult

The statue is probably a Roman replica of Greek work of art Although it cannot be considered as really first class, it is not without grace and is by far the best classical bronze hitherto found in Egypt Its state of preservation is remarkable, only the right arm being seriously damaged by corrosion The original base is too bent and fragile to support the weight of the statue An exact copy has, therefore, been substituted for it Three of the feet supporting the stand are ancient, the fourth was not found and has been replaced by a lead cast of one of the others It dates to about the Ist century A D

6251.—Pink granite cover of the sarcophagus of a little-known king named Harsiesi A very unusual feature is the face, which is that of a hawk and was once fitted with a separate beak, perhaps of copper or gold It was found *with No 6252* —Temple of Madinet Habu, XXIInd dynasty

6252.—Pink granite sarcophagus of Queen Henutmire' daughter of Seti and half-sister and wife of Ramesses II. It was found with No. 6251.—Temple of Madinet Habu. XIXth dynasty.

6253.—Granite coffin and lid reused for Queen Bant'an daughter of Ramesses II.—Provenance unknown (p chased) : XIXth dynasty (=No. 6023).

6254.—Pair of pink granite columns from a temple Rameses II at Tanis ; they may possibly date to t Middle Empire. Note the erasure of the name of t god Seth, to whom Ramesses II was a great devotee, b a later king, probably Sheshonq.

6255, 6256.—Collection of stone vases from the grea store-galleries underneath the Step Pyramid at Saqqâra, Some of the forms are unique. The most remarkable is the large alabaster jug with reliefs and an inked inscription referring to the *sed* festival.

6257.—Statuette, of sudanese ebony, of the Master of the King's Horses, Thay. It was found in 1899 with lime glued all over it, and was not until 1936 that the glue was removed, and its exquisite workmanship revealed. When it was buried, the left arm was missing.—Saqqâra. XVIIIth dynasty.

6258.—Part of a limestone statue inscribed with the name of king Amenōphis III and King Akhenaten. As the cartouches of the Aten god are of the form which was not



in use before the ninth year of Akhenaten, this inscription seems to show that the co regency lasted at least to that date —El 'Amarna

6259.—Statue, of fine limestone of King Amenemhet III Most of the lower parts have been restored from the frag ments of another statue found beside it —Kōm Madînet Mâdi (West of the Fayûm), XIIth dynasty

6260.—Large tambourine of wood and parchment found outside the tomb of the parents of the Vizier Senmūt — El Sheikh 'Abd el Qurna, XVIIIth dynasty

6261.—Skeleton of a mare of the XVIIIth dynasty, the oldest yet discovered Above is its saddle cloth of linen and leather —From El Sheykh 'Abd el Qurna (Thebes) See descriptive notice in the interior of the case

6262.—Lute, of wood and leather, with its plectrum and the remains of three gut strings —Tomb of Harmose, XVIIIth dynasty

6263.—Two boxes of copper found with two others in the foundations of a temple of the XIIth dynasty They bear on the lid and on one side the titulary of Amenemhet II They are interesting despite their technical imperfection for they represent a meritorious effort at casting metal objects of large dimensions and complicated forms The numerous holes to be seen on the surface are due to the air bubbles hidden in the metal during casting

These two boxes as well as the two others now in the Louvre Museum, contained a quantity of various obj

the most interesting of which are exposed ch... by No. 6264).—El-Tod; XIIth dynasty.

6264.—Objects found in the four boxes of copper bearing the cartouches of Amenemhêt II (see No. 6263). They are un-Egyptian in character and are certainly of Asiatic origin. The most important of these objects are a vase of silver with its lid, about 150 cups of silver, most of which were deliberately folded up flat, some ornaments of silver, ingots of silver in the form of bars and rings, ten ingots of gold weighing about 6,500 grammes, and a quantity of beads, pendants, amulets, and other small objects of lapis-lazuli, including some cylinder seals with cuneiform inscriptions. Most of the vases have now been opened.—El-Tōd, XIIth dynasty.

6265.—Face, in limestone, of Ra'wēr, a noble of the Vth dyn. *ka*-figures of Mersu-'Ankh and others connected with Ra'-wēr's estate. The function of double and triple figures of the same man, is, as yet, unexplained.—Gîza.

6266.—Hard sandstone triad of a noble named Ra'-wēr with two painted limestone statuettes of him or of members of his family.—Gîza, Vth dynasty.

6267.—Panel of alabaster with figure of Ra'wēr and one line of hieroglyphs mentioning his titles. The upper part of the figure has been sculptured, while the rest is merely incised.—Gîza, Vth dynasty.

6268.—Coffin and lid of a noble named Pawen-hatef rom a tomb at El-Fusṭât (Old Cairo). It rivals in ...

those in the Serapeum, weighing, with its lid, some 60 tons On each side of it was a stone box which may have contained the Canopic jars —Late period

6269 —Greek papyrus containing a commentary on the lost poems of Callimachos It gives, for each poem, the first verse and a résumé of its subject —Kôm Madînet Mâdi (West Fayyûm), IInd century A D

6270 —Stela of King Cheops It was found 70 kilometres west of Tushka, in Lower Nubia (N Lat 22°40', E Long 31°13') and marked the site of his diorite quarry Except for a rock inscription in Sinai, it is the only monument recording any activity of this king

6271 —Copper chisel, weighing nearly a kilogramme, from the Old Kingdom diorite quarries in the Western Nubian desert From the inscription on it we learn that it was used by the 'South [illegible] of Kamu's Crew'

6272-6276.—In 19[illegible] large [illegible] of King Fouad [illegible] which the [illegible]

6272.—[illegible]

6273.—[illegible]

on the belt and cut his names at the back, except for the names of the gods Re' and Amūn, which enterine them.— Karnak: XVIIIth dynasty.

[illegible].—False door from the mastaba of Sheps, a noble of the IIIrd dynasty, from Saqqâra. Its peculiarity is that the representation of the pantherskin round his shoulders has been recessed to receive an inlay of pigment. Note also that the eyes have been inlaid with copper and quartz.

[illegible].—Pink granite table of offerings of the Treasurer of the seal, Khety, with representations in relief of the bread and libations. Below are two figures of the Nile god, Hapi, presenting offerings and food. Provenance unknown.

[illegible].—Wooden panel bearing the titulary of the [illegible] king Anbu-Nebkheperu', XVIIth dynasty. Provenance unknown.

[illegible].—Limestone bed on which the mummification process was carried out. El-Qurna (Thebes); probably of the late Egyptian period.

[illegible].—The great temple enclosure of [illegible] excavated by the French Government expedition under Professor Pierre Montet in 1928 and 1939 [illegible] contains a series of underground stone [illegible] of the XXIst and XXIInd dynasties. [illegible]

were intact: those of Pausennes I, Amenemōpet, of the XXIst, and a new king Sheshonq Ḥeqakheper-rē' of the XXIInd dynasty.

That of Pausennēs I was the most sumptuous. On the body was a profusion of collars of gold, necklaces of lapis-lazuli, bracelets, finger-rings, pectorals, amulets and anklets. The fingers and toes were enclosed in gold sheaths, and gold sandals were on the feet. In between the inner and outer sarcophagi were gold-mounted staves. On the floor of the chamber were a shield, bows and arrows, the usual Canopic jars and *shawabti*-figures, and eighteen gold and silver vases.

The tomb of Amenemōpet was similar in its essentials, but very much poorer in quality:—

6287.—King Sheshonq's silver hawk-head coffin which lay in the antechamber of Psusennēs's tomb and was certainly intrusive. All these tombs were extremely damp, and the woodwork had rotted away completely.

6288-6299.—Objects from the tomb of Psusennēs I, of the XXIst dynasty:—

6288.—Anthropoid coffin of Psusennēs I; it was contained in a large rectangular *sarcophagus* of red granite (No. 6337).

6289.—Inner coffin of silver; the lower part, in fragments has been repaired.

6290.—Mask and body-cover of silver gilt.

6291.—Two large gold collars formed of rows of disk beads, with inlaid clasps bearing the king's titles; five chains with flowers hang down the back.

6292.—Lapis-lazuli bead, inscribed in cuneiform giving the original private owner's name and stating, apparently, that it was issued from a temple-store in Assyria.

6293.—Gold armlet, inlaid with the king's titles in lapis-lazuli, carnelian and felspar.

6294.—Four ornaments found on the king's knees and ankles.

6295.—Four pectorals representing winged scarabs inscribed with Chapter XXXB of the Book of the Dead ('heart scarabs').

6296.—Gold-plate from ventral incision.

6297.—Gold ends of a bow; one bears the cartouche of the co-regent king Nefer-ke-rēʿ.

6298.—Gold libation vase of Amasis I.—XVIIIth dynasty.

6299.—Rectangular bronze stand of Rameses II.—XIXth dynasty.

6300.—Gold bracelet, inlaid, and inscribed for Osorkon I and Queen Karama. Inside are engraved figures of divinities.—From the partly rifled sarcophagus of Prince Harnakht—Tanis.

6301.—Quartzite Stela of Amenōphis II This stela was used to cover the funerary chamber of Prince Sheshonq of the XXIInd dynasty It records the military campaigns of Amenōphis in Syria in his 7th and 9th years It is important owing to the ethnical and geographical names that the inscription contains Among the latter are Ugarit, to day Râs Shamra, lately the site of important archæological discoveries, and Qadesh, on the Orontes, which became famous as the scene of a battlefield in the reign of Ramesses II Each place subdued is followed by the number and classes of prisoners and booty captured — Memphis (Mit Rahina), XVIIIth dynasty

6302.—Head and body of a grey granite sphinx, apparently part of a dyad The head is of great interest, closely resembling those found at Tanis (No 507), which were once thought to be of Hyksōs date, but are now believed to be the work of King Amenemhēt III —Bubastis (Tell Basta, near Zagazig), XIIth dynasty

6303-6308.—Limestone stelæ found near the Great Sphinx They are offerings either to the Sphinx, mostly by private persons, or to deities connected with its cult, Giza, XVIIIth dynasty.

6303.—Unknown person adoring a crowned sphinx

6304.—Similar adoration by a person named Tutuya

6305.—Adorer, below, holds a fan with a royal statue of Tuthmōsis III

6306.—Tuthmōsis IV offers to the goddess Renenūtet.

6307.—Stela in the form of a naos. A small figure kneeling on the right adores Osiris and Isis-Ḥatḥor.

6308.—Tuthmōsis IV adores the Goddess of History Seshat.

6309.—Jewellery from the tomb of a little prince named Sheshonq. The heads of Ḥatḥor and the ornament to wear over the side-lock are particularly noteworthy.—Memphis (Mît Rahîna), XXIInd dynasty.

6310.—Limestone statuette with an abnormal head, It has been suggested that when a person suffered from any deformity, apart from one arising from an accident, his *ka*-figure was also represented with the same deformity. (*cf.* Nos. 6055, 6138 and 6311).—Gîza, Vth dynasty.

6311.—Wooden statuette of a hunchback, who suffered from what is now known as 'Potts Disease'. From the masṭaba of Mitry at Ṣaqqâra, Vth dynasty; (*see* note on No. 6310).

6312.—Inner sarcophagus of the same person or persons mentioned in No. 6147, and showing similar alterations. It was found in an otherwise empty pit at *Madinet Habu*, Thebes.—XIXth dynasty.

6313.—Limestone stela dated to the 14th year of King Ramesses II, and recording a miracle wrought by means

of the sacred boat of the deified King 'Ahmōse I in the question of the settlement of the ownership of a field Following is an abridged translation —

"The priest Pesiūr arrived at the field belonging to my son, the god arrived saying 'it belongs to Pesiūr, son of Mōse', and presses down strongly in the presence of the priests (two of whom are named)"

The upper part of the stela gives a picture of the actual occurrence, and of the actors concerned therein, as delineated by the sculptor Nebmehyt Note the white veil concealing the image of the king in the boat —Abydos, XIXth dynasty

6314.—Box-coffin In the Ist dynasty, bodies were buried in a more or less contracted position But the IIIrd dynasty royalties were buried at full length This coffin is panelled like a wooden house, a form of decoration reproduced in the stone sarcophagi of the IVth and Vth dynasties shown in this gallery —Ṭarkhân (Kafr 'Ammâr) Ist dynasty

6315-6318.—Four large standing statues of Meris'ankh, wife of Upemnūfret, found in his maṣṭaba It will be noticed that Nos 6315 and 6318 stand in the attitude of a man, with the left foot advanced, while Nos 6317 and 6318 stand in the normal woman's attitude Nos 6315-6317 had inlaid eyes with copper borders, but the eyes of No 6318, although inlaid, show a different technique— Giza IVth dynasty.

6319.—Upper part of a limestone statuette of a queen. It seems that the body was that of a bird. The underlying idea may have been for it to represent the queen's soul, a human-headed bird being the normal method of representing a soul (*ba*) from the XVIIIth dynasty onwards. Provenance unknown (bought).—XXth dynasty.

6320.—Grey granite statue, very much restored, of King Amenophis III represented as the 'Soul of Nekhen' (Hieraconpōlis). The attitude makes this restoration almost certain, since it is shown many times in ceremonial scenes, the head being always that of an Egyptian wild dog 'wolf'. (Also *see* note on No. 6321.)

6321.—Similar statue, the king being represented as the 'Soul of Pe' (Buto). Although uninscribed, this and No. 6320 were found together, and certainly formed a pair. The Soul of Pe had the head of a hawk. The heads of both this and No. 6320 have been restored from heads of statues in the Museum.—Karnak, XVIIIth dynast

6322.—Restoration of the Canopic chest of King Amen-ōphis II. The fragments were found in his tomb in the Royal Valley at Thebes. It seems that this king was the first in his dynasty to have his chest made of the material, decoration and form, and that it was copied by Tuthmōsis IV, with decorative modifications, by Akhe-naten (No. 6323), by Tut'ankhamūn (tomb No. 981) and by Ḥaremḥab (No. 6324). The chests of Amenōphis II and Eye have not been preserved.—XVIIIth dynasty

6323.—Restoration of the alabaster Canopic chest of King Akhenaten. The fragments were found in the débris from the royal tomb at El 'Amarna, which some consider to have been made for him. The lids of the four compartments were once surmounted by heads of the King. A similar head, but on rather a larger scale, and much battered, is placed beside the chest in the case; it seems to indicate that a second case once existed.—XVIIIth dynasty.

6324.—Restoration of the alabaster Canopic chest of King Haremhab. Fragments of it, and of the king's heads forming the covers of the four compartments, were found in his tomb in the Royal Valley at Thebes.—(See note on No. 6322.) XIXth dynasty.

6325.—Fragments of a wood gilt shrine, with its copper tenons and the upper and lower pivots for one of its doors. It was found in a cache in the Royal Valley at Thebes, which was once believed to be the tomb of Queen Tyi but is now generally considered to be the secret burial place of King Smenkhkere' (see No. 3873). The shrine was probably given by King Akhenaten to his mother Tyi when she visited him at El 'Amarna, and it may have returned with her to Thebes, and on the death of Smenkhkere', it was put into his cache, since it bore the hated name of Akhenaten and the emblems of his heresy.—XVIIIth dynasty.

6326.—*'Ankh* amulet, of gold inlaid with turquoise and carnelian. Previous to 1936, when it was found, it was

considered that this type of 'cloisonné' jewellery originated in the XIIth dynasty (*see* Nos. 3970, 3971).—Ṣaqqâra (south cemetery), VIth dynasty.

6327.—False door, of acacia-wood, of the Royal Acquaintance, *Eika*, his wife the Priestess of Ḥatḥor, Eimerit and their family. It was found beneath the causeway of the Pyramid of Unis (Onnos). This is the only wooden false-door in the Museum, although actual doors of wood are known (*see* No. 6035). The table of offerings shown below was found in front of it. The elements which make up the false-door are lashed together with leather thongs, as were doubtless the wooden houses of this and earlier periods. This method gave rise to the panelling seen on the stone sarcophagi of the Old Kingdom and later periods—Ṣaqqâra, late IVth or early Vth dynasty.

6328.—Statuette, of schist, of the Pasha and Overseer of the Divine Adoress Queen Amenarṭais, Ḥarwa. Eight statuettes of him are known, most of which emphasise his excessive fatness. On all his statuettes are long texts recounting his virtues. It is noteworthy that, in spite of his possessing some of the highest titles in the land and one of the largest tombs in the Theban Necropolis, he had no rank in the exclusive priesthood of Amūn.—Karnak cachette, XXVth dynasty.

6329.—Statuette, of schist, whose name is missing, but who surely is the same as that of 6328.—Karnak cachette; XXVth dynasty.

6330.—Box, overlaid with faience, and gold and silver foil, which may have contained the curtains for the canopy of Queen Hetepheres (No 6199) As is the case of the other furniture of the queen (Nos 6041, 6160 and 6163), the wood of the box is modern

6331.—Head and foot, of obsidian of a once magnificent statue of an XVIIIth dynasty king The eyes and eye brows have been recessed to receive inlay by means of a series of graduated tubular drills —Karnak cachette

6332.—Coins of the Græco Roman period (a) Silver Athenian tetradrachmæ, dated to the IVth century B C, from Naucratis, some bear hieroglyphic and Greek countermarks, (b) Ptolemaic silver octodrachmæ and tetradrachmæ, dated from Ptolemy I to Ptolemy VII from El Ashmûnein and the Delta, (c) Ptolemaic bronze and faience coins, dating from Ptolemy I to Cleopatra VI, from El Kôm el Ahmar (near Abu Hummus), Sakha (Xois) and Syria, (d) Roman coins of 'billon' (debased silver) and bronze called 'Alexandrine', dated from the Ist to the IIIrd century A D, from El Kôm el Ahmar (*see* above), Ramsis (near Ma'niya), El Ashmûnein, the Delta and Syria, (e) Imperial coins dated from Diocletian to Constantine II, from near Nag' Hammâdi, (f) Gold coins of the Roman, Byzantine and Arabic periods; (g) Bronze coins dated from the Byzantine to the Arab periods

6333.—Pink granite sarcophagus, with its Canopic chest, found in a chamber underneath the temenos wall of the Pyramid of Senusret II It was reached throug

a shaft outside the wall. It probably bel r
queen, Wĕret.—El-Lâhûn, XIIth dynasty.

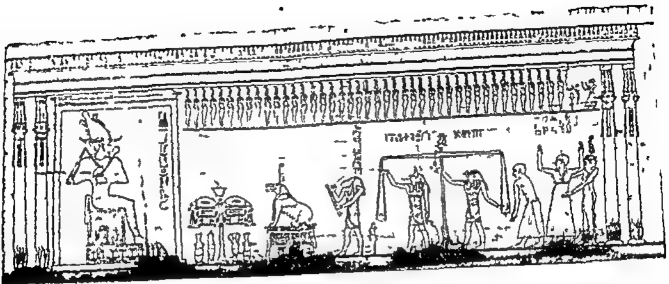
6334.—Statuette of schist, one of the g
collection, of King Ramesses II, on his kne
before him what may be an altar. On some of
leaves on the stand are cartouches of the kin
was young.—Karnak cachette, XIXth dynast

6335.—Part of a copy, on papyrus, of the *B
Dead.* The details are of an almost miraculou
The scene shown is Spell XXXB, in which h
deceased, Djoser, a priest of Ubastet at Memphis
weighed against a figure of Ma'ĕt, the Goddess
the result being transmitted by the ibis-headed
the god Osiris, who is seated in a shrine. The r
glass was not known until a later period than th
papyrus.—Ṣaqqâra, Ptolemaic period.

6336.—Grey granite dyad of King Rame
the Asiatic goddess 'Anta, from Tanis, wh
deities, particularly Sūtekh (Ba'al) had their cul
dynasty.

6337.—Outer sarcophagus of King Pasenn
King is represented as Osiris on the cover (c N
It contained the anthorpoid sarcophagus N
Tanis, XXIst dynasty.

6338.—Objects from the intact tomb of the ch
of Pasennes I, Undjebawndjed. He was buried in



6335 —Book of the Dead

chamber without door, arranged in the thickness of a wall of the royal tomb (*see* Nos 6287-6299) The body was enclosed in a series of three anthropoid sarcophagi one in silver, one in wood and one in granite, this last being usurped from a certain Amenhotep of the XVIIIth dynasty *The inscriptions inform us that the two dishes of silver* (one with a central motif in embossed gold) had been given by Psusennès to Undjebawndjed, and the cup with foot, of a unique type, with its six sides alternatively in gold and in electrum, bears the names of Psusennès and of his mother Mwt ndjemt The whole group of objects is of a remarkable richness for a particular, and all, including the site itself of the tomb, tends to show that the deceased enjoyed an exceptional favour with his king —Tanis, XXIst dynasty

6339 —Selection of objects discovered on the site of 'Esbet el Walda to the north of Helwân where excavations have been carried out by the Department of Antiquities They have brought to light a vast archaic necropolis, many burials date back to the 1st dynasty and have re vealed a use of stone masonry, on a larger scale than what was thought to be in the tombs of this period Among the *finds* are vases and instruments in stone and ivory, of elegant outlines and skilled workmanship Especially noteworthy is the imitation, in ivory, of a bunch of eight buds of lotus, tied up by a cord this object, by the graceful realism of its execution, testifies love and observation of Nature, but at the same time its well achieved

[illegible]

[illegible] ruling [illegible] have been [illegible] quarter [illegible] on [illegible] of [illegible] Akhenaten and Smenkhkare [illegible] in one quarter of the town [illegible] Nefertete and Tut-ankhaten (afterwards Tut'ankhamūn) also [illegible] lived in another. Nefertete's name was subsequently erased from her monument and [illegible] Smenkhkare was given one of her names.

Of the parentage of Nefertete, Smenkhkare, and Tut'ankhamūn nothing has been definitely established, but there is a possibility that all three were children of Amenōphis III by Sitamūn who was of royal [illegible]

Amenōphis is known to have married in addition to Tyi, who was definitely not royal.

The history of the country during Akhenaten's 'Heresy' was not happy. The king, occupied as he was with religious quibblings and with domestic differences, could not be made to realise the fact that Egypt's possessions in Palestine and Syria were being lost, although Queen Tyi is known to have paid one visit at least to the new capital, very likely to warn her son of what was going on.

The gradual collapse of Egypt's Asiatic Empire is proved by what are now known as 'The Tell-el-'Amarna Tablets', which were reports to Egypt from Asia, written in cuneiform on clay, a selection of which are on view in the Museum (Nos. 1194-1197, Section G 3). Those addressed to Akhenaten by his viceroys frequently call for help, and state that the writers can no longer hold out against Egypt's enemies.

Smenkhkerê' became co-regent with Akhenaten (No. 1243), and he appears to have left Al-'Amarna for Thebes, possibly to attempt some kind of reconciliation with the priesthood of Amūn. His body was found in a cache in the Royal Valley at Thebes, with some funerary equipment, prepared apparently, by Akhenaten for Tyi (Nos. 3873 and 6325, Section G 3). Nothing is known of the death of Akhenaten, nor where either he or Tyi was buried. It is uncertain that the so-called Tomb of Akhenaten in the cliffs at El-'Amarna was in reality prepared, or subsequently used, for him, owing to the predominance of Nefertete's name on its walls.

Tomb of Tut'ankhamūn

Tut ankhaten, at about nine years of age, succeeded Smenkhkere (who appears to have died about the same time as Akhenaten) and returned, either voluntarily or by compulsion to Thebes and to the worship of Amūn It was about then that his name was changed to Tut ankhamun, which signifies' The Living Image of Amun (¹)' in place of a similar laudatory phrase of the Aten As stated on the walls of his tomb, he was buried by his successor, Eye who appears to have married his widow, 'Ankhnesenamūn'

It is important to note that on the second innermost of the great shrines found in his tomb (No 1321) on his mummy trappings (Nos 270 and 336) and on his miniature gold Canopic coffins (Nos 452 1184–1186) the cartouches have obviously been changed and on the last named it is certain that they were originally of Smenkhkere It is practically certain that the tomb which contained Tut ankhamun's body and treasures was not made for him To begin with it is different in general shape from all others of his period in the Royal Valley Among other strong indications to the same effect is the fact that the great shrines were actually oriented in the reverse sense from the indications left in ink by joiners on their panels From the evidence of the wine jars (Nos 502–504, 1327–1331 and 1677–1687), Tut'ankhamūn reigned nine years that is until he was eighteen years old, which was proved when

(¹) Some scholars translate the name 'Beautiful is the life of Amūn'

his mummy was examined. During that period he ...
[illegible] his advisers would be expected to have fou...
ample time to make a full-sized royal tomb of that ...
the standard pattern, since quartzite colossi were ma...
for his mortuary temple (No. [illegible]), and the reliefs in the
colonnade in Luxor Temple, which bear representat...
of the rejoicing which took place on the resumption o...
the older Amūn régime, were carried out during the pe...
mentioned. It is likely that the Tomb of Eye in the West-
ern Valley at Thebes was begun, and perhaps part...
completed for Tut'ankhamūn, and that Eye, on Tut-ankh-
amūn's possibly unexpected death, buried him in an ...
occupied tomb in the Royal Valley. We can only conjectu...
that that tomb may have been made for Eye himself, sin...
very great non-royal personages were sometimes per-
mitted burial there during the XVIIIth dynasty. Th...
tombs of Yuya and Thuya (Section U 18) and of Mai...
(Section U 17) are examples of this practice. In this ...
may, Eye on becoming king took the tomb in the Wester...
Valley for himself and appropriated Tut'ankhamūn's
colossi.

Haremhab (the Harmais who begins Manetho's XIXth
dynasty), who had been a general, living at some ...
place than El-Amarna during the former period, seiz...
the throne. This may have been by force or by some
unknown right. He usurped all the monuments of Tut'-
ankhamūn, notably the scenes in the Luxor Colonnade
and a stele in which he records the reopening of the temples

of Amūn (No 566) —His hatred was vented as strongly on Eye's tomb where he obliterated his name, and his mortuary temple, which he usurped

From Harembab until the end of the Dynastic Period, the history of Egypt is plain for all to read on the monuments and papyri, but the Heresy Period was a closed chapter to the Egyptians of later ages

Very nearly all the kings, from the XVIIth to the XXth dynasties were buried in the Royal Valley at Thebes, and with one exception every burial was looted, either completely or partially, in the course of a couple of generations, by robbers, with the connivance of the official guards of the necropolis, and sometimes of their superiors A report of some of the trials of these robbers has come down to us on papyrus Tut'ankhamūn's tomb almost completely escaped partly due to the debris from the cutting of the tomb of Ramesses VI covering it, and partly to the fact that his name had been suppressed, with those of the other heretics after his death The result of the wholesale looting of the royal burials at Thebes was that the priest kings of the XXIst dynasty, transferred the majority of the mummies of the kings buried at Thebes, with such treasures as had not been stolen, to an older tomb across the cliff at El Deir el Bahari, where they were found by natives in 1875 and came into the hands of the Antiquities Department in 1881 (see Nos 3852-3894)

Excavations in the Royal Valley have been carried out by many archæologists, foremost among whom were Belzoni (1815–1820), Theodore Davis (1904–1914) and the

Earl of Carnarvon and Howard Carter (1914–1931). Both Belzoni and Davis believed that no more undiscovered tombs remained there, the latter despite the fact that objects bearing the name of King Tut'ankhamūn had been found in the necropolis.

In November 1922, the Carnarvon-Carter excavations were taking place beneath the modern footpath leading into the Valley; the only area in it that had not been thoroughly examined. They revealed traces of small stone buildings, probably the huts of ancient workmen who had been engaged in cutting out the tomb of Ramesses VI, close by. Further excavation disclosed the entrance to a shaft leading to a flight of sixteen steps hewn in the limestone rock. The steps led down to a doorway, blocked with stone, plastered over and bearing the sealings of King Tut'ankhamūn and of the Royal Necropolis—an Egyptian wild-dog 'wolf' surmounting nine bound captives. Opposite to this entrance was what was aftewards known as the 'antechamber', which led to a partly open 'annexe'. The antechamber was crammed with objects of many different kinds; the three great couches (Nos. 221, 521 and 732) placed head to tail against the opposite wall from the entrance, with smaller objects piled on and below them. On the right of the entrance was another doorway, sealed as the entrance had been, and standing on each side of it were the two life-sized statues of the king (Nos. 96 and 181), as if were on guard. When the sealings of the inner doorway were removed and the doorway broken through, two more chambers were seen, that on the left

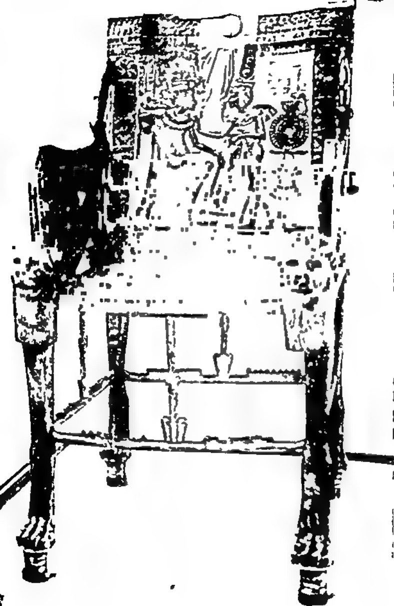
containing the four shrines (Nos 1319 1322) nested one within the other, with only about 50 cms clearance between the outer shrine and the walls of the chamber Within the innermost shrine lay a quartzite sarcophagus, with a pink granite cover which had been broken across in ancient times and repaired with plaster The sarcophagus strongly resembles, in decoration, that of King Eye (No 624, Section G 38) The sarcophagus contained three anthropoid coffins, the outer of wood, the middle also of wood with gold and glass inlay (No 222) and the inner coffin of massive gold, weighing 243 lbs (No 219) All three coffins rested on a wooden bier (No 1188), which now supports the middle coffin In the last coffin lay the king with a diadem round his brows (No 317), with amulets, jewellery and some of his more treasured possessions The head of the mummy was covered with a massive gold mask (No 220) and his body with trappings bearing the emblems of Osiris, God of the Dead (Nos 270 and 336) The sarcophagus, outer anthropoid coffin and the royal mummy have been left in his tomb at Thebes

The chamber on the right of the inner entrance contained the 'Canopic equipment' of the king, that is to say, the series of receptacles used for the preservation of the king's viscera A wood gilt shrine, with four protectress goddesses on each of its sides (No 985) contained an alabaster chest mounted on a wooden sled (No 984), divided into four compartments each with a cover in the form of the king's head (Nos 437-440), and containing the four

miniature gold coffins (Nos. 452, 1184-1186), in which the king's embalmed viscera were enclosed. The chest on carrying-poles, surmounted by the figure of Anubis (Nos. 447) and numerous boxes of *shawabti*-figures were also found in the chamber. There is no doubt that the tomb of Tut'ankhamūn had been entered by robbers subsequent to the burial, and sealed a second time by the official inspectors.

Note.—The numbers still follow the order in which they were received into the Museum between the years 1923 and 1932, the visitor should study them case by case, rather than in their numerical order, referring to the following pages for any objects whose nature or material is not obvious.

1.—The king's throne, of carved wood coated with gold, with a rich polychrome decoration in faience, glass, stones and silver. The seat rests on four feline legs, those in front being surmounted by superb lions' heads. The arms are in the form of two crowned serpents with long wings extended in protection over the names of the king. On the back panel is represented an indoor scene, charmingly realistic in style : the queen, holding a small vase in one hand, stands before the king, who is seated in an easy attitude, and touches him gently on the shoulder; in the upper part of the panel the solar disk—the *Aten* of El-'Amarna-sheds its beneficent rays on husband and wife. The outside of the chair bears the earlier names of the king and the queen, Tut'ankhaten, 'Ankhesenpa-aten, while the interior decoration bears their later names



Tomb of Tut ankhamūn

1.—The king's throne

Tutankhamun, 'Ankhesenamūn The plants symbolizing the union of Upper and Lower Egypt (i e the lotus and the papyrus), which were in gilded wood and were used as a decoration between the legs of the throne, were broken away in ancient times

2 —A footstool, of wood covered with gilded gesso and blue glass On it are represented figures prisoners, lying prostrate and bound, upon which the king placed his feet

3 —Wooden chair with an extremely finely carved back. The disk, nails and angle pieces are of gold, and the claws on the lion feet are of ivory Between the legs of this throne were the symbolic plants of Upper and Lower Egypt these were broken away in ancient times The back consists of an openwork scene representing the symbol of 'millions of years' , kneeling on sign , above it is the solar disk flanked by the royal names, on the right and left the 'Horus name' of the king is surmounted by a falcon wearing the Double Crown

4 —A footstool of dark red wood, the top of which is carved with figures of prisoners lying bound and prostrate, which the king, seated, tramples beneath his feet.

5 —Large red wood chest, decorated with gilded knobs and ebony and ivory inlay It is fitted with four movable poles, sliding in rings fixed on the bottom, by which it could be carried

6-9.—Four large alabaster vases, probably for perfumed ointments. Nos. 7 and 8 are mounted on elaborately decorated stands, and Nos. 6 and 9 on four-footed supports. The vases are flanked by the symbolical plants of Upper and Lower Egypt — the lotus and the papyrus — and by the emblem of 'innumerable years', 𓆳. No. 6 is still sealed.

10.—Alabaster vase.

11.—Fine translucent alabaster cup, shaped like an open lotus-flower. Round the edge of the cup is a hieroglyphic text wishing the king prosperity and long life. Each handle of the cup represents a lotus-flower and buds surmounted by a figure symbolizing 'millions of years'.

12.—Alabaster box inlaid with red and black pigment. The knobs are of obsidian.

13.—Wooden box with panels of blue glass and ornamentation in gilded gesso. On the long sides are lines of the king's names flanked by uræi. The knobs are of violet faience with the names in pale blue.

14.—Shrine of wood covered with sheet gold, standing on a sled overlaid with silver. It is fitted with a two-leaved door fastened with ebony bolts. The doors are decorated with six small scenes, finely wrought, of the



domestic life of the king and queen, treated in the delicately realistic style of El-'Amarna. The sides and back of the shrine have scenes of a similar nature. On the left side, the king and queen are represented at sport in the marshes; in the lower scene, the king is seated on a chair with a lion beside him and is shooting birds, while the queen is handing him an arrow, in the upper scene the royal pair are fowling in a papyrus boat.

15.—Ebony stool, with ivory inlay and gold fittings. It represents a folding stool covered by a leopard's skin, the legs ending in ducks' heads.

16.—Wooden bust coated with painted gesso; it may represent Queen 'Ankhesenamūn, as the crown is one worn by queens, e g Queen Nefretete.

17.—*Shawabti* (funerary statuette) of brownish wood, of very fine work. The face is a portrait of the king

Over 400 of these figures were found in the tomb (Nos. 462-469, 472-479 766-627, 906 908, 1088-1158, 1331-1378). The smaller figures were contained in black-varnished boxes shaped like shrines (Nos. 1311, 1312, etc.). For the function of *shawabti*-figures, see [illegible]

18.—Wooden case, covered with black was used as a shrine for No. [illegible]

27, 29.—Two bronze torch holders on wooden bases; they are in the form of the sign of life ☥ with the arms clasping a holder of gilded bronze in which the torch stood in oil. Only one of the torches (No. 27) has survived in good condition.

28, 30.—Two objects similar to Nos. 27 and 29. The arms, however, are wider apart and probably clasped small bowls of oil with floating wicks.

29.—*See* No. 27.

30.—*See* No. 28.

31, 32.—Two *sistra* (rattles), through the loop-shaped frames of gilded bronze are passed three metal rods in the form of serpents, on each of which run three small square plates of metal. The handles are of wood coated with gilded gesso.

33-39.—Alabaster vases of various types.

40.—Vase of peach-coloured faience.

41.—Vase of blue faience.

42.—Libation vase of dark blue faience, inscribed with royal names.

43.—Vase of faience, now green but originally blue, inscribed with the royal names.

44, 45.—Two cups of faience, now green but originally blue, inscribed with the royal names.

73 —Plain gold ring

74 —Statuette of the king of crystalline limestone

75 —Scarab crowned with the disk ○, of gold and glass

76 —Winged scarab of gold and bronze

77 —As No 72

78 —Sun boat of gold, which formed the bezel of a ring

79 —Scarab of crystalline limestone

80 —Statuette of the king, of grey stone

81 —Scarab of greenish stone

82 —Scarab of amethyst

83 —Reddish gold plaques with openwork design decorated with filigree work in yellow gold Possibly part of harness decoration (see No 66)

84 —Large gold pendant, the elements of which form one of the names of Tut'ankhamūn [hieroglyphs], inlaid with carnelian and blue glass.

85 —Necklace of large gold, carnelian, green felspar and glass beads to which is attached a pendant representing a serpent-goddess of gilded wood

86 —Royal sceptre ʕ, of gold and blue glass the latter imitating lapis lazuli

87 —Fine head rest of carved wood

88 —Head rest of wood covered with gilded gesso



covered with a black varnish, and partly gilded The edges of the eyelids and the eyebrows are of gold, the uræus and the sandals are of gilded bronze.

97 116 —Two chariots which were found in separate pieces in the antechamber of the tomb They were at first exhibited and numbered separately, but have now been assembled —

97, 100, 101, 104 —State chariot The body is of wood, covered with gilt stucco, with designs in relief, and bands of coloured glass inlay In the centre the names of the king and queen stand out, under the falcon's protecting wings Between the two rails (on the right side where the king stood) is a row of negro and Asiatic prisoners The wheels are of wood partly gilt To the same chariot belong the accessories 107, 108 (saddles), 112 (hawk), 115, 116 (spiked disks)

98, 99, 102, 103 —State chariot The body is of wood, covered with gilt stucco, with designs in relief Inside, below the royal names, are two rows of prisoners, negroes alternating with Asiatics, their necks fastened together by a cord, they are trampled under foot by two sphinxes representing the king At the back of the chariot are two heads of the god Bes The wheels are of wood, entirely gilt To this chariot belong the accessories 105, 106 (saddles) 111 (hawk) 113, 114 (spiked disks)

121.—*See* No 119

122.—Wooden stick, decorated with gold leaf at each end.

123.—A curved staff of unknown use the gold-covered handle of which is ornamented with bands of pattern in filigree

124.—Gilded wooden staff, with ivory knob

125.—Military trumpet of [illegible] with gold. The block of wood [illegible] in shape The lowest [illegible] is D Also see [illegible]

126.—Curved [illegible]

127.—A double [illegible] passed round the [illegible]

128.—Wooden [illegible]

129.—[illegible] end

130, 131.—[illegible] gold leaf.

132.—[illegible] the ends

133.—[illegible] gold-covered [illegible]

158-160 —Amulets · three serpents' heads, two of wood and one of carnelian (158), 'knot of Isis', 𓎬 of red, jasper (159), symbol of life ☥ with 'cartouche', of blue faience (160)

161-167 —Rings and bracelets of glass, faience, alabaster and resin

168-171 —Four long objects of gilded wood, resembling the hieroglyph 𓂺 which means 'to be awake', they probably symbolize the life after death

172 —Object of unknown use—a vase 𓏌 between two towers, of wood, covered with black varnish

173 —Papyrus hamper, divided into nine compartments, perhaps made to contain glass vases or other fragile objects

174 —Basket containing fruit of the *dom* palm

175 —Curved stick ending in two prisoners tied together The negro is of ebony, and the face, feet and hands of the Asiatic are ivory The handle is of blue faience The use of this, and of Nos 176-180 is uncertain

176 —Curved stick with a handle of stained ivory, and ending in two prisoners tied back to back The materials are the same as in No 175

177 —Similar curved stick, ending in an Asiatic prisoner with bent body. The face, feet, and hands are of painted wood



Tomb of Tut ankhamûn

184 —Lamp of translucent alabaster

178-180.—Curved sticks of wood covered with a thin layer of gold. The handles are of blue faience inscribed with the king's name; they end in figures of negro captives whose heads, arms and feet are of ebony.

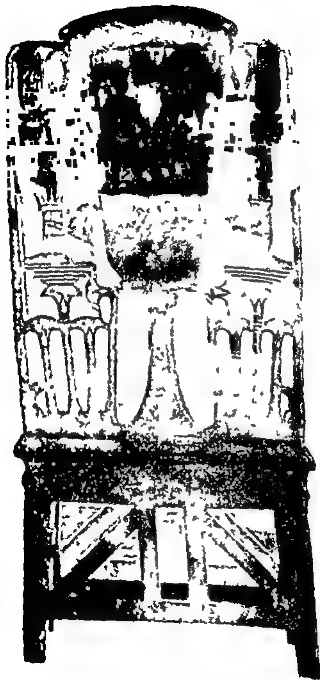
181.—Statue forming a pair with No. 96 (described above) but with a rounded wig instead of the royal head cloth.

182.—Triple lamp of very delicate and graceful design cut from one block of translucent alabaster. The three lamps represent respectively an open lotus-flower and two buds.

183.—Cylindrical perfume-vase of alabaster. The surface is decorated with scenes representing lions attacking bulls, and dogs chasing antelopes and gazelles. The cover, supported by two little columns, bears the image of the god Bēs, and is surmounted by a couchant lion. The base is supported by four heads of prisoners, of which two are negroes and two are Asiatics.

184.—Lamp of tanslucent alabaster in the form of a chalice resting on a four-legged stand. The chalice is double, with a painting on the outer surface of the inner chalice. When the lamp was lighted, the queen, standing, could be seen presenting to the seated king two long palm branches, symbols of innumerable years.

185.—Very fine alabaster vase, decorated with gold and ivory. This vase, which is surmounted by a vulture, has the form of the hieroglyphic sign , which symbolises



Tomb of Tut ankh amün
184 —Lamp of translucent alabaster

le union of the two parts of the country Lotus and papyrus plants are entwined round the neck of the vase and fall over on either side Two Nile gods, standing erect, support the hanging stem, and are themselves crowned by lotus and papyrus bouquets and hold two light columns on which are royal uræi The whole is mounted on a four footed support, decorated with the royal names protected by two falcons

186—Military trumpet of silver, ornamented with gold The block of wood served to keep the instrument in shape The ring at the mouth end seems to indicate that it was fitted with a mouthpiece, although it can be sounded without The lowest clear note is C Both this and No 125 were sounded in a world broadcast in 1939

187—*Flabellum*, or ceremonial fan, with a long gold covered handle It was originally fitted with ostrich feathers which were fixed into the holes seen round the edge The flat parts are covered with sheet gold decorated in relief with scenes of ostrich hunting On one side the king may be seen killing ostriches in the desert of Heliopolis on the other he returns from the expedition with his trophies

188—*Flabellum*, or ceremonial fan, its handle decorated with gold and inlay Round the edge of the head are holes into which ostrich feathers were fixed The sides of the head, covered with sheet gold, bear a design, inlaid with polychrome glass, of the king's names, protected by two vultures wearing the crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt respectively

189, 190.—Two staffs of wood with curved handles, decorated with a mosaic of bark and of beetles' wing-cases set in gold. At the grip is a band of gold.

191.—Wooden staff with curved end, decorated with ivory and ebony.

192.—*Djad* sign (symbol of permanence), of painted wood, found standing beside the sarcophagus.

193.—Two small shrines on one stand. They are of wood covered with black varnish. Inside them are two sets of faience vases; one set contained natron (natural soda) and the other resin.

194.—Sacred goose of Amūn, of wood covered with black varnish.

195.—Stick, consisting of a metal core covered with gold, and having as handle a solid gold statuette of the king, 10 cm. high, of very fine work.

196.—Stick, similar to No. 195, in silver.

197.—Flexible gold-covered stick, its grip decorated with glass *cloisonné* work and gold filigree.

198–212.—Libation-vases of dark blue faience, some inscribed with the royal names.

213, 214.—Two wooden sticks with curved handles decorated with bark.

215.—Fine straight stick consisting of a metal core covered with gold. The blue top is of glass.

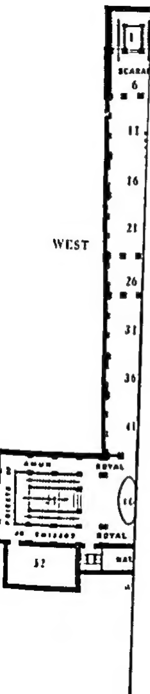
216.—Large ceremonial walking stick of metal covered with gold, the handle and lower end inlaid with poly hrome glass

217, 218.—Two maces of gilded wood

219.—The third and innermost of the three anthropoid coffins of Tut'ankhamūn, the one in which the mummy was placed The mummy itself has been left in the tomb at Luxor, where it will remain

The coffin is of thick gold, admirably chased both inside and outside The king, represented as Osiris, has his arms crossed on his breast and holds in his hands the sceptre and the so called 'flail' On his forehead are seen the vulture and the uræus He wears a necklace consisting of two rows of flat rings, mostly of red and yellow gold but partly of blue faience Round his body the deities of Upper and Lower Egypt, in the forms of a vulture and a bird with the head of an uræus, stretch out their wings, which are made of small plaques of gold, stone and glass set in *cloisons* of gold Below these the two goddesses Isis and Nephthys encircle the king's legs with expanded wings A work of unparalleled splendour and sumptuousness

220.—Massive gold mask which covered the head of Tut ankhamūn's mummy It is an admirable portrait of the king, in which the richness of the material is equalled by the perfection of the work The head is covered by the



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AMUN
ROYAL
ROYAL